

Recon c

Thomas, James

Letters. 1860-1864

Hancock Co.
Sparta, ^ Georgia

Section A 7

11 pieces

MAR 1 5 1935

Thomas, James MSS. 1860-1864
Sparta, Ga.

Business and legal letters.

D.S.

Thomas, James, Jr.

. Papers, 1850-1879

Richmond, Virginia

Cab. ^{ch} 54

14,086 items

2 items added, 7-6-62

5-20-37

Thomas, James, Jr.	Hist. Sketch
Letters and Papers 1850-1879	
Richmond, Va.	14,086 pieces

James Thomas, Jr. (Feb. 6, 1806-1882), one of the most successful tobacco manufacturers of Richmond in antebellum days, was born in Caroline county, Va., the son of James Thomas who was a devout Methodist. The grandfather of James Thomas, Jr. came from England and settled on the Rappahannock River in Va. Thomas received a meager education from the common schools of Caroline county. As a youth he

Thomas, James, Jr.

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came to Richmond where his elder brother was living. This brother was probably Archibald. James, Jr. was certainly in Richmond by 1827 when he joined the Baptist church. For information about him and his family see "Memorial of James Thomas, Jr." in Virginia Pamphlets, 1880-99, No. 191.

Thomas was first married in 1831 to Miss Cornick Puller of Caroline Co., Va. She died in 1836, leaving two children, Wm. D. and Mary Ella. In 1843 he was married a second time to Miss Mary Woolfolk Wortham of Richmond. They

Thomas, James, Jr.

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had seven daughters and a son whom they named James. One of the daughters and the son died in infancy. The other six daughters married Jabez L. M. Curry, J. K. Connelly, Thomas M. Rutherford, James W. Allison, Calderon Carlisle, and Richmond Pearson. See the Jabez L. M. Curry Papers in this department.

The daughters attended the Virginia Baptist

Thomas, James Jr.

Hist. Sketch

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Seminary before 1862 and later, while living in Danville, Thomas sent them to Hollins Institute. During 1854 William D. Thomas attended the University of Va. Thomas usually carried his entire family to the springs in the summer,, either to Botetourt or Sweet Springs

Thomas began his career in tobacco as early as 1829 when he obtained the local agency to buy tobacco for the French government. The French temporarily changed agents and in the interim Thomas dealt in ~~four~~ flour on the

Thomas, James, Jr.

Hist. Sketch (5)

commission basis before again obtaining a part of the French agency. Probably in 1830 or 1831 he began the manufacture of leaf tobacco in Richmond. By 1850 his business had reached mammoth proportions, brands of his tobacco having become famous all over America and in many foreign countries. The most popular of his brands was a plug known as "Wedding Cake" though he manufactured many other brands both plug and twist. He virtually held a monopoly on the chewing trade with

Thomas, James, Jr.

Hist. Sketch (6)

California during the fifties. At the same time he carried on a tremendous business with John K. Gilliat and Company and Robert Edwards and Company in London, with H. H. Meier and Company of Bremen and with firms in Melbourne, Australia. Thomas' business grew by leaps and bounds from 1850 to 1860; he employed 150 hands and manufactured 1,100,000 pounds of chewing tobacco yearly. His business continued with remarkable success during the Civil War though in no sense was it what it had

Thomas, James, Jr.

Hist. Sketch (7)

been. In 1862 he established a factory in Danville attracted by the bright tobacco produced in that region. Officials high in the Confederate government sought his advice in financial matters, and after the war he was one of the signers of the bail of Jefferson Davis.

Thomas was noted for his public spirited actions. His devotion and generosity to the Baptist church were remarkable. In 1859 during a Baptist convention he entertained sixty

Thomas, James, Jr.

Hist. Sketch (8)

Baptist preachers; such incidents caused Thomas home to be humorously designated as the "Baptist Hotel". When about 35 years of age, Thomas , amid hostility and indifference, went among the business men of Richmond and raised \$3,000 for the African church. He befriended Basil Manly in his efforts to operate the Virginia Baptist Seminary, and when the institution was incorporated as Richmond College, he became one of its trustees. At the time he lent the college \$9,600 , and after the war he financed


Thomas, James, Jr.

Hist. Sketch (9)

the institution and saved it from closing its doors. He helped many young people to get an education and was directly responsible for the education of several of his nieces.

This collection of Thomas papers is largely concerned with his business operations. There are countless orders for tobacco from Maine, Boston, New Orleans, Georgia, Holland England and Australia. The set has prices current from various firms throughout the world. Some of Thomas' private papers are in the set

Including an occasional letter from such men as George Frederick Holmes and J. L. M. Curry. From an economic standpoint the papers reveal much concerning the prices of all commodities from 1850 to 1863, but the revelation of the tobacco business is unusually remarkable. As a whole this set seems to contain the complete records of one of the largest antebellum tobacco manufacturers from 1850-1863.

For further information see J. C. Robert, The Tobacco Interests in the Va.-Carolina Area, pp. 265-268. (Unpub  lished thesis, Duke Univ.

Thomas, James, Jr.

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2 items added, 7-6-62: A letter and an account sheet concerning Thomas's business affairs in 1856.

Thomas, James Augustus

Box list in
Inventory File

Papers, 1900(1914-1940)1978

Shanghai, China, and White Plains, West-
chester Co., N. Y.

9 A-B 28,485 items

~~Picture Cab. II, 2~~ 3 items added, 6-8-53

2-8-52 16 items removed, 1-3-66

(Entered in the National Union Catalog of Manu-
scripts as James A. Thomas Papers)

Thomas, James Augustus

Papers, 1900 (1914-1940) 1978

Shanghai, China, and White Plains, West-
chester Co., N. Y.

9 A-B	652 items added, 10-19-67
	107 items added, 9-13-70
Pict. Cab. II, 2	3 items added, 5-23-85

2-8-52

Thomas, James Augustus.

Papers, 1985. Addition, 4 items. (.2 linear feet)

Shelf Location: 54:A

Typed transcript and three audiocassettes of an oral interview with Dorothy Q. Thomas, widow of James A. Thomas, when Mrs. Thomas was ninety-three. Topics include her life in China, as the daughter of Consul General, Sheridan P. Read; Petrograd (now Leningrad, Soviet Union) where she taught school briefly; and the
(continued on next card)

Thomas, James Augustus. (card 2)

social life and customs in Beijing and Shanghai after she married Thomas in 1922. Thomas was affiliated with the British American Tobacco Company. Mrs. Thomas was interviewed by Duke Professor Emeritus Richard Watson.

Transfer: 05/30/89

Accessioned: 06/15/89

Acc. No.: 89-036

Thomas, James Augustus Papers, 1905-41 Sketch.
Shanghai, China & White Plains, N.Y. 28,485 items

Thomas, James Augustus, retired mcht.; b. Lawsonville, Rockingham co., N.C., Mar. 6, 1862; s. Henry Evans and Cornelia Carolina (Jones) Thomas; grad. Eastman Nat. Business Coll., Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 1881; m. Anna, daughter of Wm. Branson of Durham, N.C. on Apr. 27, 1918; she died in Nov. of the same year; m. Dorothy Quincy Hancock, daughter of Sheridan Pitt Read, Nov. 21, 1922; children-James Augustus, Eleanor Lansing. Dir. British-Am. Tobacco Co., Ltd.,

Thomas, James A.

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British Cigarette Co., (Chmn.) Mustard & Co. Ltd, 1905-22; retired, 1922. Introduced western ways into many countries in the Orient; pioneer in introduction of Am. cigarettes, 1888-1923, into Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, India, Japan, China and other countries of the Far East; organized Chinese-Am. Bank of Commerce and established two schs. for Chinese; in China during Boxer Rebellion, 1900, Russo-Japanese War, 1904-05, Chinese rebellion of 1911. Life. mem. Chinese Red Cross; decorated by the Dalai Lama in 1905; also by the Empress Dowager of China, who

Thomas, James A.

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in 1905 made him a Crystal Button Mandarin; decorated 6th and 3d classes Order of the Golden Harvest; decorated Order of the Jade, Red Cravat with White & Blue Borders (China) 1937. Treas. China Famine Relief U.S.A., Inc. Chmn. China Child Welfare Inc.; Chmn. The Duke Memorial; Trustee Shanghai Am. School, Am. Hosp. of Istanbul; Trustee Duke University; Dir. China Soc. of America; mem. bd. govs. White Plains, (N.Y.) Hosp.; charter associate Federal Council of Chs. of Christ in America; mem. Advisory Committee on Foreign Participation New York

Thomas, James A.

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World's Fair 1939; mem. Church Committee for China Relief; Mem. Council on Foreign Relations, N.Y.; Mem. Exec. Comm. Am. Asiatic Ass.; Mem. Acad. Polit. Science.; Mem. American Inst. of Pacific Relations; Mem. Am. Museum of Natural History; Mem. English Speaking Union; Mem. Japan Soc. of N.Y.; Omicron Delta Kappa. Presbyterian. Mason (32). Clubs: India House, Shanghai Tiffin (New York); Apawamis, Am. Yacht, Manursing Island (Rye, N.Y.); China Club of Seattle; Thatched House (London); American, Shanghai, Columbia Country (Shanghai). Author: A Pioneer

Thomas, James A.

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Tobacco Merchant in the Orient, 1928; Trailing Trade A Million Miles, 1931. Home: North Street, White Plains, N. Y. Died Sept. 10, 1940.

The papers in this collection are concerned to a great degree with James A. Thomas's relationship to the organizations and institutions which are mentioned in the biographical sketch. Through the years, even after he had left China, he kept up an extensive correspondence with Chinese friends and acquaintances and with former business associates and other Americans and Britishers there and in London. He also acquired a wide

Thomas, James A.

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circle of acquaintances in this country with whom he corresponded regularly.

The more significant letters are as follows: L.R. Wilfley, judge in the U.S. court in China from 1906-09, to Wm. Howard Taft in 1907 telling of the opening of the American court in Shanghai and of the need of new court and consular buildings there, and boosting Taft for the presidency--stating that he is a better prosecutor than Roosevelt; correspondence regarding the attempt of Lorrin Andrews to get Wilfley ousted as judge in Shanghai; correspondence with the

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British-American Tobacco Co.; Dr. Wu Ting-fang to Thomas; Willard Straight in London in 1912 to Thomas, saying that things are going badly for the "six group organization"; letter of 1914 that comments favorably on Woodrow Wilson; Frederick McCormick, secretary of the Asiatic Institute, to Thomas in regard to the interests of that institute; Thomas's letter approving of the partnership formed by the Standard Oil Co. and the Chinese govt. to exploit China's oil fields; letters referring to the situation in Mexico in 1914; Thomas's recommendation of Straight in

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June, 1914 as Amer. Treaty Commissioner; correspondence with W.R. Harris and in regard to the work of the Navy Y.M.C.A. in China; Larz Anderson of the British-Amer. Tobacco co., in China, to Thomas; letters relating to the Harvard Medical College of China at Shanghai; correspondence of Thomas as director of Mustard and Co., the first concern through which he marketed cigarettes in China; letters commenting on reaction in various countries to World War I; E.T. Williams of the U.S. State Dept. writing in Oct. 1914 about the number of troops of different nationalities

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guarding the Peking-Mukden R.R.; correspondence with Wm. H. McAlister of the Brit.-Amer. Tobacco Co.; correspondence with Thomas's brother, Henry E. Thomas of Charlotte and with his nephew-in-law, Ed Land of Greensboro; letters from Leo F. Wormser, a Chicago lawyer; Fred McCormick's letter about the China Monuments Society he had started; much correspondence through a great part of the collection concerning trade between the U.S. and China; Thomas to Straight and others during the first part of 1915 relative to Sino-Japanese relations, including the Twenty-One

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Demands Japan made on China, and strongly advocating the building of a R.R. from Chungking to Ichong; letters of 1915 referring to the Panama Pacific International Exposition and trade opportunities in China; Thomas to Straight on May 29, 1915 which mentions the former's admiration for the late W.W. Rockhill and Rockhill's opinion on American-Japanese relations in the Pacific; Thomas to Straight on May 22 in which he tells of plans to visit Japan and Korea and of his opinion regarding Japanese occupation of the latter country; correspondence with Martin

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Egan, a friend of Thomas in the J.P. Morgan Co.; Thomas concerning the boycott of Japanese goods in China; Thomas in June*1915 to J. Selwain Tait, a banker in Washington, D.C., stating that Yuan Shi-k'ai, pres. of China, was a most able man and administrator and giving his observations of political and trade conditions in China; many letters mentioning Thomas's hospitality in China; letters in the summer of 1915 commenting on the assault upon J.P. Morgan, Sr., the visit of the Chinese Trade Commission to the U.S., and Wellington Koo, who was then en route to Mexico as

* 25th

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Chinese minister; letter in Aug. 1915 about the exhibit of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. at the Panama Exposition; letter of Straight stating that he is leaving the J.P.Morgan firm to enter Columbia Univ. Law School; letters mentioning the attitude of Chinese towards the possible establishment of another monarchy there--Thomas was for the form of govt. in China that would be most stable; letter expressing great admiration for Anson Burlingame; correspondence regarding Thomas's transfer to London in 1915 as one of the directors in charge of the tobacco trade in North

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China; Thomas writing of the changing status of women in China; letter of Nov. 15, 1915 about the production and curing of tobacco in China; correspondence between Thomas and W.A. Erwin of the Erwin Cotton Mills of Durham, N.C. relative to the purchase of indigo paste in China; letters from Chinese and other friends in China expressing regret that Thomas was leaving (He was succeeded by Thomas Flourney Cobbs of Chatham, Va., who had already been in the Orient for many years.); Ed Land's letters concerning the affairs of his mother-in-law and Thomas's sister, Mrs.

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Carrie Price of Reidsville, N.C.; numerous letter throughout the remainder of this collection from Arthur Probsthain, Oriental bookseller and publisher in London from whom Thomas bought many books; Thomas to Philander C. Knox in Jan. 1919 giving his views on Japan; directions from Cobbs to Cheang Park Cheur, who became the greatest native tobacco merchant in China and was one of Thomas's best friends, as to how to market two brands of cigarettes for the Brit.-Amer. Tobacco Co.; correspondence with Arthur Bassett, also of the Brit.-Amer. Co.; resumé of the Chinese-Amer.

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Bank proposition in the fall of 1919; and letters relating to that project; other correspondence pertaining to the manufacture and marketing of cigarettes; letters in 1919 regarding the establishment of a memorial to Thomas's late wife, Anna Branson Thomas, at Duke University and to the late Willard Straight in Shanghai; frequent letters of Albert G. Jeffress (d. Dec. 1925), an employee of the Brit.-Amer. Tobacco Co. in London; correspondence in connection with Thomas's returning to China and establishing the Chinese-Amer. Bank. (He was for awhile vice-pres. of this

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institution, at the same time remaining a director of the Brit.-Amer. Tobacco Co.); letters of W.J. Sturgis which cover a number of years prior to and after 1920; correspondence with C.W. Pettitt, who was connected with the Brit.-Amer. Co. in London, covering many years; from Trinity College, Durham, N.C. on Chinese students there; correspondence with J. G. Anderson, manufacturer of automobiles in Rock Hill, S.C. from whom Thomas bought some cars; letters starting in Apr. 1920 which mention the Second Consortium in China and the work of Thomas Lamont in connection with

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its organization; Thomas's letter of Apr. 20 telling how they have undertaken to improve the tobacco crop grown in Shantung, province; letters about the Y.M.C.A. of China; occasional letters of John Jay Abbott, 1st vice-pres. of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Saving Bank of Chicago; letters of Edward B. Bruce who was associated with the Pacific Development Corp.; letter of June 1920 supporting Warren G. Harding for the presidency; much correspondence from N.Y. and from Thomas and others in China regarding banking in the U.S. and the Far East; letter of

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June 20, 1920 (18)

Thomas which voices his approval of Harding and disapproval of Prohibition; occasional letters that comment on Chinese currency; correspondence with R.L. Watt, pres. of a bank in Reidsville, N.C. and letters reporting the volume of sales of cigarettes--both types of correspondence covering a number of years before and after 1920; letters of H.K.Lin, a prominent Chinese lawyer; correspondence with Fred. W. Stevens, representative of the American Group in the Second Consortium; charges of W.S. Fleming against Chas. S. Lobingier, judge of the U.S. Court for China

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and letters in defense of Lobingier; John B. Powell, editor and publisher of the China Weekly Review, to Thomas in July, 1921 in regard to the former's work in Washington on the China Trade Act (This is the beginning of Powell's extensive correspondence that runs almost to the end of this collection. In most of his letters he comments at some length on conditions within China and on her foreign relations.); letters giving favorable opinions of Chas. E. Hughes as Sec. of State and the proposed disarmament conference; scattered correspondence with Warwick Winston, a

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friend in Tientsin; letter from Gerard Swope in Aug. 1921 which states that Gen. Goethals was going to China in connection with harbor work and one from L.R. Wilfley praising Mellon as Sec. of the Treasury; letters referring to B.N. Duke's ill health and schools established in China by missionaries; letter of G.G. Allen, a Brit.-Amer. Tobacco Co. official and chm. of the board of trustees of the Duke Endowment; many letters commenting on the Washington Conference (1921-22); letters of Thomas urging that income tax paid by Americans in China be used to finance better

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schools for their children in that country; correspondence of Powell, Thomas, and others advocating a China Trade Act which would put the American merchant in China on the same basis with those of other countries (Between 1914 and July, 1922, when Thomas returned to the U.S. as a retired merchant, he made at least four trips home.); a number of letters in 1922 that comment on the conflict between Chang Tso-lin and Wu P'ei-fu; correspondence with Fred. F. Macnaghten of the Brit.-Amer. Tobacco Co. in London; letters of Stanley K. Hornbeck which continue through the

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remainder of this collection (He became chief of the Far Eastern bureau of the State Dept. and was a close friend of Thomas.); correspondence with Morris R. Poucher of Wilmington, Delaware and with his good friends Earnest T. Seton and his wife Grace, both writers and lecturers*, letter stating that Thomas resigned on Jan. 16, 1923 as vice-pres. of the Chinese-Amer. Bank; correspondence pertaining to the Peacock Motion Picture Corp. in China that Thomas organized in 1923 and became vice-pres. of; letter from Thomas to Robert Lansing, a cousin and close friend of his

*over one dozen items

Sept. 1922 - Oct. 1922, + May 1923

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wife, in Apr. 1923 in regard to conditions in China; letters mentioning the death of Angier B. Duke and Thomas's opinion as to France's attitude toward the Nine-Power Open Door Treaty; extensive correspondence between Thomas and Roger A. Kingsbury of the Peacock Motion Picture Corp.; correspondence with Cheang Park Chew concerning personal matters and affairs in China which continues during the remainder of this collection; letters mentioning the arrival of Thomas's son on Dec. 9, 1923; letter from Cobbs in Santa Barbara, Cal. which renewed his friendship with Thomas

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(During the remainder of Thomas's life Cobbs wrote him jolly, clever letters, commenting on anything that came to mind. Cobbs retired to Cal. From there ~~he~~ moved to Danville, Va., but after a few years returned to Cal.); a letter by Thomas in Jan. 1924 in which he claims that Sun Yat-sen is a good friend of his but he thinks he should stop "rocking the boat in China"; correspondence with Hsu Un Yuen of the Chinese-Amer. Bank; scattered letters containing references to Russia and Japan's interest in the Far East and tariffs; Thomas to Robt. Lansing on May 15, 1924

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mentioning the death of Sun Yat-sen and stating that "his power in China came from the money he was able to collect from overseas Chinese throughout the world"; summary by Thomas on June 2, 1924 of political conditions in the Far East; correspondence in connection with the visit of Liang Sheh Yi, former premier of China and noted financier to the U.S. in 1924; Thomas's letters revealing his support of John W. Davis for the presidency; correspondence with C.L.L. Williams, Minister of Finance in China; (Many letters principally by Thomas, were still being written

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in 1924 about the outcome of the Washington Conference.); scattered letters carrying comments on the Dawes Plan and the struggle in China between Genls. Wu P'ei-fu and Feng Yu-hsiang; Lansing to Thomas in Nov. 1924 on the defeat of the Democrats; Thomas to Lansing giving the opinion of the former on Wm. J. Bryan and Robt. La Follette; Thomas to Hsu Un Yuen on Dec. 17, 1924, giving brief sketches of the public careers of Chas. E. Hughes and Frank B. Kellogg; correspondence regarding the death of Mrs. Martin Egan in Jan., 1925 (She had been a writer for the

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Saturday Evening Post.); letter by Thomas on Jan. 22, 1925 in which he says Dr. Hsu Un Yuen (d. June 10, 1925) had great influence with Marshal Tuan Chi Jui, then dictator of China; letter mentioning Thomas's articles in Asia; scattered letters which deal with extraterritoriality; correspondence with students Thomas had befriended; messages about the death of Jas. B. Duke on Oct. 10, 1925; correspondence, starting in Nov. 1925, with Dean Alice M. Baldwin relative to gifts by Thomas to the Woman's College of Duke Univ.; extensive correspondence covering a number of years with

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Fisher Y. C. Yu, who worked in the J.P. Morgan Co. for two years, was a graduate student in business admin. at Harvard in 1925-26, returned to the Morgan firm for a short time, and then returned to China, where he took a governmental post and later entered a business concern; occasional letters of Hamilton Fish Armstrong advertising Foreign Relations; (In Mar. 1926, Thomas's house at White Plains burned and nearly all of his Chinese collection was destroyed. His daughter was born on Apr. 26 of that year.); correspondence with the Cheangs regarding their

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becoming godparents of the Thomas children; letter from Roger A. Kingsburg, who in 1926 was in Mexico with the Black Horse Tobacco Co.; correspondence with Donald M. Brodie, one of the directors of the China Society of America; lengthy correspondence between E. A. Seeman of the Duke Univ. Press and Thomas, much of which dealt with the writing and printing of the latter's two books; many letters throughout most of the collection from Wm. P. Few, Joseph P. Breedlove, Wm. K. Boyd, and Harvie Branscomb about the books Thomas was purchasing for the libraries of

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Trinity College and Duke (Some of Dr. Boyd's letters are also concerned with Thomas's own two books and with Boyd's collecting books, manuscripts, etc. for Duke Library. Dr. Few's correspondence touches many phases of the development of Duke.); letters by Powell in 1928 commenting on Russia's influence with the Chinese Eastern R.R. in Manchuria; other letters concerning Sino-Russian relations; correspondence with S.S. Young, who in 1928 was connected with the Consulate General of the Republic of China in N.Y.; Powell in Jan. 1928 of having had a talk

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in Nanking with Chiang Kai-shek and T.V. Soong; correspondence with Mark L. Bristol, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet, 1927-29 (He wrote in Jan. 1928 of conditions in China, of talks with Dr. Wu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chiang Kai-shek, T.V. Soong, H.H. Kung, and others, and of him and his wife attending Chiang's wedding.); letter of Feb. 1, 1928 relative to a large gift by J.D. Rockefeller, Jr. to the Tokyo Amer. School; Thomas in Mar. 1928 regarding his friend Ex-governor Cameron Morrison; and in Apr. about the vast amount of speculating on Wall St.; correspo-

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ndence in reference to Cheang Park Chew's daughters coming to school in the U.S. (They were chaperoned to the U.S. in 1928 by Margoret Powell, sister of J.B. Powell and associate editor of The China Weekly Review. The Cheang daughters entered St. Mary's in Raleigh, N.C.); Thomas to Herbert Hoover in 1928 saying that he was supporting him and that he thought Dwight W. Morrow would be a good man to send as Amer. minister to China; letters commenting on the presidential election of 1928; John Gilbert Reid to Thomas in Sept. 1928 soliciting membership in the Internat-

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ional Institute of China; which his late father Gilbert Reid, a missionary had founded; letters from C.A. Wang of the Ministry of Communications in China; correspondence of Walter H. Mallory in connection with the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.; Thomas on Jan. 12, 1929 about his attending the funeral of B.N. Duke and the influence of the latter in getting J.B. Duke to endow Duke Univ.); much correspondence during the remainder of this collection concerning famine and other types of relief for China; correspondence with R.C. Patterson, Jr., pres. of the Peacock Motion Picture Cor

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Corporation; letters of H.L. King and T.A. Rustad of Norway, members of the Brit.-Amer. Tobacco Co. running through much of this collection; Alex. H. Sands, secretary of the Duke Memorial, to Thomas and W.W. Flowers, treasurer of the memorial fund; correspondence relating to the White Plains (N.Y.) Hospital, of whose board of governors Thomas was a member; Thomas commenting on the visit of J. Ramsey MacDonald to the U.S. in 1929; letters from Wm. H. Wannamaker; correspondence over a period of years with James Y.C. Yen in regard to the work of the Chinese National Association of

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of the Mass Education Movement; appeals from J.E. Shepard, pres. of N.C. College for Negroes, to Thomas for financial and other assistance continue through the remainder of this collection; C.E. Harber, official of the Brit.-Amer. Tobacco Co. in Shanghai, to Thomas in July 1930 about the unsettled conditions in China and his belief that an expansion of Russian influence would accompany the completion of the Turkestan-Siberian R.R.; Thomas on July 9 commenting on Wm. MacDougall, prof. of psychology at Duke; Shepard on Aug. 9, stating that Gov. O. Max Gardner had given N.C.

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College money out of the Emergency Fund; C.C. Spaulding to Thomas on Aug. 13 in regard to the possibility of raising money for that school; correspondence running for a long period of time from Lorrin A. Shepard, director of the Amer. Hospital of Istanbul, and from Char. A. Herschleb of the Shanghai Amer. School; letters in 1930 which comment further on Dwight W. Morrow; extensive correspondence pertaining to the purchase of the Duke homestead by Mrs. Mary Duke Biddle and its restoration; occasional letters, as well as other materials, relating to Yenching Univ. in

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Peking; reports on the condition of gold and silver currency in ^{various} parts of the world; letters from A.H. Godbey of the Duke Divinity School regarding books on Oriental religions and philosophies which are needed in the library and recommending that Thomas insist upon a professorship in Far Eastern history being created at Duke; many letters throughout most of this collection from John B. Chevalier, secretary of the Amer. Asiatic Assn. and friend of Thomas; letter of July, 1931 reporting an attempt to assassinate T.V. Soong; letter of Dec. 1931 in which Thomas refers to

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Hu Shih as his friend; Powell from Mukden in Jan. 1932, giving his impression of Japan's position in Manchuria; occasional letters which refer to the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact; letter describing the Japanese attack on Shanghai in 1932; correspondence covering many years with Nelson Trusler Johnson, a career diplomat who in 1935 became U.S. Ambassador to China; letters from Justin Miller, dean of the Duke Law School; letters containing comments on the severity of the depression in the U.S.; Thomas in Aug., 1932, voicing his support of Hoover again; correspondence with

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Thomas Nelson, dean of the Textile School of N.C. State College; letters commenting on speeches made by F.D.Roosevelt and John N. Garner and other aspects of the presidential campaign of 1932; letters containing occasional comments on T.V.Soong continue; Thomas on Dec. 31, 1932 expressing his views about the Independence of the Philippines (Some earlier letters also carry comments on this subject.); correspondence of Hugh McRae, as well as other papers, relating to the Southeastern Council, an organization

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attempting to improve ~~of~~ the economy of the Southeastern U.S.; correspondence regarding Thomas's interest in the Smithfield (N.C.) Art Pottery Plant, and in the work of Jacques and Juliana Bushee at the Jugtown (N.C.) Pottery (Some of Mrs. Busbee's letters describe her work as president of the P.T.A. at Steeds, N.C. in helping needy people in that area.); letters from various Chinese mentioning the terrible conditions in their country during the hostilities with Japan (1931-32); letters of Owen F. Roberts, who was connected with China Child

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Welfare Inc.; extensive correspondence with Y. Chen, a tobacconist in Tientsin and with K.L. Yui of Shanghai; letters referring to the National Recovery Administration; correspondence regarding the establishing of a memorial to W.W. Rockhill; letters from K.C. Li of N.Y., Fred. V. Field, secretary of the American Council Institute of Pacific Relations, and Wm. M. Chadbourne, for several years pres. of the China Society of America, to Thomas; Thomas on Dec. 4, 1935 to his friend John Maloney in New Zealand, strongly attacking prohibition; letter of Jan. 2, 1936

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telling about Gen. Feng having once commandeered several million dollars worth of tobacco in Honan province; reports in Jan. 1936 of the assassination of Wu Ting Seng, who was with the Brit.-Amer. Co. at Hsuchow, Honan province; Thomas on Feb. 14, 1936 commenting on Willard Straight and his family; correspondence between Alfred Sao-ke Sze and Thomas which started during Sze's ambassadorship here and continued until the death of Thomas; letter of Feb. 18, 1936 from the National Peace Conference; much correspondence between Thomas and A.S. Brower, executive secretary

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of the Duke Memorial and business manager at Duke, and Henry R. Dwire, director of public relations at Duke; letters of Henry S. Leiper and Frank Ritchie, secretaries of the Amer. Christian Committee for German Refugees; correspondence relating to the last illness and death of Mrs. B. N. Duke in Sept. 1936 (Mrs. Duke and the Thomases were close friends, and several of her letters appear in this collection. There are also letters of her daughter, Mary Duke Biddle, who was also a friend of Thomas and his family.); letters from Thomas supporting Alfred M. Landon for the pres-

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idency in 1936; Landon to Thomas commenting on his defeat; correspondence of Fred Atkins Moore, director of the Church Committee for China Relief; correspondence regarding the establishment of the McAlister Scholarship Fund and the Florence Reynaud McAlister Chair of Medicine and Medical Research at Duke by Mrs. Amelie McAlister Upshur (Mrs. Upshur was one of Thomas's closest friends and their correspondence spans many years. She was the daughter of Wm.H. McAlister, who made a fortune in the tobacco business.); extensive correspondence between Thomas and Florence G.

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Lurty, who was associated with China Famine Relief and Florence Broesler, Mrs. Owen Roberts, Julian Arnold and Louis D. Froelick, all connected with China Child Welfare, Inc.; letters of Howard E. Cole, who was at one time with the Standard Oil Co. in Japan and Korea; corresp. of John Earl Baker as executive secretary of the China International Famine Relief Comm.; corresp. regarding the planned visit of Madame Chiang Kai-shek to the U.S. in 1936 which did not materialize (Thomas states that he corresponded regularly with her for a while, but their corres-

Thomas, James A.

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pondence is not in this collection.); S.U. Zau, a friend of Thomas in Shanghai, on June 1, 1937 about the newly appointed Chinese ambassador to the U.S., Chenting T. Wang; letters commenting on H.H.Kung's trip to N.Y. in 1937 and on the renewal of hostilities between China and Japan during that year; Princess Der Ling to Thomas on Dec. 6, 1937 concerning relief for China; Thomas on Feb. 25, 1938 regarding his diary and other papers; corresp. with Paul H. Clyde about the newly established course in Far Eastern history at Duke and other matters; letters regarding Mrs.

Thomas, James A.

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Thomas's work to raise money for Chinese refugees ; corresp. with Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., who was national chairman of the United Council for Civilian Relief in China; letters from W.H. Donald relative to the military situation in China; many letters by Thomas and his friends, Tom Cobbs and Mrs. Upshur, which attack the Roosevelt administration; invitation of Jan. 4, 1939 to a dinner in honor of Dorothy Thompson for her ardent championship of oppressed minorities; corresp. relative to Thomas's serious illness in the spring of 1939; letters of Geo. W. Hill, pres. of

Thomas, James A.

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the American Tobacco co., to stockholders; Madame Sun Yat-sen on Jan. 8, 1940 to Thomas regarding her relief activities in Hong Kong as chairman of the China Defense League; letters by Thomas in 1940 in which he wrote favorably about Thomas E. Dewey and Wendell Willkie; Few to Thomas in May 1940 concerning the granting of an honorary degree by Duke to Ambassador Hu Shih; letters commenting on World War II; correspondence pertaining to the placing of Cheang Park Chew's sons in colleges in the U.S.; letters by Mrs. Thomas, most of which come near the end of this

Thomas, James A.

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collection.

There is a considerable amount of material, much of it printed, in addition to the letters. It includes: A memorandum on the cotton industry in China from 1909-1915; materials relating to loans floated by the gov't. of the Republic of China during its first years; reports of the Imperial Tobacco Co.; information on the Peking American School; and schools established by missionaries; translations of many code messages; material about the Philippine Nat'l Bank; economic and financial statistics on China; papers rel-

Thomas, James A.

(50)

ating to the Porto Rican Tobacco Co.; memoranda on the political and financial situation in China; copy of an address delivered on June 15, 1924 at the dedication of a Willard Straight memorial building at Cornell; statistical plan for the abolition of likin taxation in China; memorandum of a talk Thomas had with Dr. Wang Ching Ch'un when he was in New York in Nov. 1925 regarding conditions in China; "What I Knew of the Late James B. Duke" by Thomas; China-Monthly Trade and Economic Reports; paper dealing with child labor in China (April 1926); memoranda, dated

Thomas, James A.

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Feb. 23+ June 20, 1927 of how Thomas introduced tobacco in China and his observations on that country; materials relative to the Council on Foreign Relations, including reports on various countries; press releases on China from the U.S. Dept. of State; numerous lists of books that Thomas purchased; reports from the Shanghai Amer. School; audit report on the Duke Memorial, Sept. 30, 1932; announcement of a series of lectures to be given by Count Carlo Sforza at Duke in Feb. 1933; memorandum on railway construction in Manchuria (Aug. 3, 1933); copy of an address

Thomas, James A.

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delivered by Thomas at the unveiling of the bronze statue of J.B. Duke in June 1935 on the Duke Campus; copy of the will of Sarah P. (Angier) Duke; bulletins circulated by the Indian Information Service; literature concerning the work of the Church Committee for China Relief; will of Wm. Hays Ackland which provided funds for the building of an art museum at Duke; papers by Thomas on a cotton mill and silk stockings in China; an interview he had with Yuan Shih Kai, the Chinese Revolution, distributing tobacco in the Philippine Islands in 1898, struggle between

Thomas, James A.

(53)

China and Japan (1939), and other matters.

There are also materials relating to many of the other subjects treated in the letters.

The following is a list of correspondents not mentioned in the sketch:

Abbott, John J.

Ackland, William H.

Adams, Randolph G.

Anderson, Elam J.

Arents, George, Jr.

Ashworth, Robert A.

Bailey, Josiah W.

Bain, Harry F.

Baker, George B.

Barber, George G.

Barr, Robert I.

Batchelder, Charles C.

Battle, George G.

Bedinger, Henry G.

Behrend, Ernest R.	Busbee, Jacques
Biddle, Anthony J.D., Jr.	Cadman, Samuel P.
Bingham, Hiram	Calhoun, William J.
Borah, William Edgar	Calkins, Ransom M.
Bowley, Albert J.	Carder, Eugene C.
Brandt, George L.	Carter, Edward Clark
Broening, William F.	Chamberlain, Joseph P.
Brown, David A.	Clark, Grover
Brown, Donaldson	Clarke, Edmund A. S.
Brown, George H.	Cobb, John B.
Buck, Pearl S.	Cook, Philip

Crane, Charles R.
Crow, Carl
Crozier, William
Cunningham, Edwin S.
Curran, Henry H.
Daniels, John
Daniels, Josephus
Davies, Joseph E.
Davis, Chester C.
Davis, John W.
Davis, Malcom W.

Davis, Nathaniel P.
Davis, Oscar K.
Denby, Charles
Dillingham, Walter F.
Drew, Edward B.
Duke, Benjamin N.
Du Pont, Pierre S.
Eastman, Lucius Root
Eldridge, Francis R.
Ferguson, John C.
Finley, John H.

Flowers, Robert L.
Flowers, William W.
Fowle, Luther R.
Fuller, Stuart J.
Fu Siao En
Gannon, Sinclair
Gardner, Oliver M.
Gee, Nathaniel G.
Gerard, James W.
Gilmore, Eugene A.
Glines, Earle S.
Greene, Jerome D.

Gunn, Selskar M.
Hanes, Pleasant H.
Harbord, James G.
Harriman, Edward R. N.
Hart, Boies C.
Hinckley, Frank E.
Hoey, Clyde R.
Hoover, Herbert C.
Hoss, Elijah E.
Houghton, Henry S.
Houston, Herbert S.
Hunt, George W. P.

James, Arthur C.
 Jenks, Jeremiah W.
 Jones, Paul
 Kains, Archibald
 Kellor, Frances
 Koo, Vi-kyuin Wellington
 Kung, H.H. [Hsiang-hsi]
 Lamont, Thomas W.
 Leasure, Chester
 Lehman, Herbert H.
 Liang, Shih Yi
 Lobingier, Charles S.

London, Alfred M.
 Marcossan, Isaac F.
 McDonald, James G.
 McLaren, Walter W.
 MacKenzie, Frederick A.
 MacMurray, John V.
 Millard, Thomas F. F.
 Minor, Clark H.
 Mooney, James D.
 Moore, Colleen
 Morgan, Arthur E.
 Morrison, Cameron

Newcomer, Waldo
Newsom, Dallas W.
Patterson, Richard C., Jr.
Peake, Cyrus H.
Pearre, Sifford
Perkins, William R.
Pettus, W. B.
Potts, Francis L.H.
Powell, Margaret C.
Reed, David Aiken
Reid, Helen R.

Remer, Charles F.
Ridge, W. Sheldon
Rippy, James F.
Rockefeller, John D. J.
Rodgers, James L.
Roper, Daniel C.
Sammons, Thomas
Schurman, Jacob G.
Severance, Cordenio A.
Sherfesees, Forsythe
Smith, Alfred E.

Smith, Willis
Sokolsky, George E.
Southgate, Richard
Speers, James M.
Straight, Dorothy P.W.
Stuart, John Leighton
Sung, Han-chang
Sun Soong Ching Ling
Swartz, Philip A.
Symington, Donald
Taft, William H.

Tait, J. Selwin
Thomas, Eugene P.
Thomas, Lowell
Toms, Clinton W.
Thorpe, Merle
Tsui, Tswen-ling
Van Kirk, Walter W.
Ward, Ralph Ansel
Wei, Tyndall
Whalen, Grover
Wiggin, Albert H.

Williams, Samuel C.	Yarnell, Harry E.
Williamson, Adolph A.	Yen, James Y.C. (Yang-chu)
Wu Chao-chu	Yeh, Koliang (Yeh k'elian)
Wyckoff, Charles T.	Young, Owen D.

For additional biographical data on James A. Thomas see: Who's Who in America, National Encyclopedia of American Biography, The China Weekly Review, Sept. 21, 1940, his two books, and Ernest O. Hauser, Shanghai: City for Sale.
3 items added 6-8-56. These are a clipping of an article in Life (May 25, 1953) on

Thomas, James A.

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Eleanor Lansing Thomas as social secretary to Mrs. John Foster Dulles, and a letter to and from her. The article and letters were placed in this collection ~~at the beginning of~~ ^{the} the printed material. *under "Clippings", Box 54.*

16 items removed, 1-3-67. The following printed items were removed to be cataloged for the general stacks: Indian Information Series (early 1930's), Nos. 50-52A, 53, 55-56, 66-70, 72, India in 1925-26, India in 1926-27; extract from speech on Sept. 27, 1932, by Maulvi Sir

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Muhammad Yakub, concerning the civil disobedience movement.

652 items added, 10-19-67: These papers are mainly correspondence, but there is some printed material and memoranda, dating from 1936 to 1940. They concern primarily James A. Thomas' work as Chairman of the Duke Memorial. Occasional comments are made on China and on natural affairs. Letters throughout the collection to and from A.S. Brower, executive secretary of the Duke Memorial, relate to the business of that group. Correspondence with

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Amelie McAlister Upshur, scattered throughout the collection from 1937 through 1939, concerns the Chair of Medicine and Medical Research which she wishes to establish at Duke in honor of her sister, Florence McAlister. Three letters (6-1-37; 11-21-37; and 3-18-38) from Mrs. Chiang Kai-Shek deal with a proposed visit to the United States. She discusses conditions in China and mentions Thomas' references to her father, Charles J. Soong, who had attended Trinity College. Several letters in Aug. of 1940 deal with attempts to get the sons of

Thomas, James A.

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Cheang Park Chew into Harvard.

In several letters to Brower that are scattered throughout this addition, and in the memoranda, Thomas discusses the political situation in China, China's relations with Japan, the tobacco business in China, and his views of the Far Eastern situation. Letters of Aug. and Sept., 1938, discuss F.D.R.'s attempt to pack the Supreme Court and his attempts to secure the defeat of Senator Walter Franklin George of Georgia.

The printed and miscellaneous material

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includes several sketches of chairs for Mrs. Amelie Upshur to examine in selecting one to symbolize her endowment of the Chair of Medicine and Medical Research; Memoranda by Thomas that is mentioned above; various newsletters about Chinese relief agencies; and copies of Far Eastern Reviews, a sheet of reviews of books published on the Far East.

107 items added, 9-13-70: Clippings, telegrams, articles, excerpts from the press, transcript of an interview, and a memorandum relative

Thomas, James A.

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to the history of China and Japan between 1926 and 1932. The earlier clippings deal with Sun Yat-sen, the succession of Chiang Kai-shek to power upon the death of Dr. Sun, Chiang's troubles with the "war lords," Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931-1932, and anti-Japanese agitation by Chinese students against the Nationalist Government of China because of its policy toward the invasion of Manchuria.

The memorandum is entitled "Presentation of China's Case in Regard to Manchuria." It

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appears that the transcript is of an interview with Cora Deng, and it is about Chinese resistance to Japan. The press comments are about the invasion of Shanghai on January 28, 1932. The articles are as follows: Egbert M. Hayes, "War in Shanghai" (Feb. 5, 1932), and "The Japanese Invasion as a Neutral Sees It" (Feb. 18, 1932); and Charles L. Boynton, "What is Happening at Shanghai" (Feb. 4, 1932).

See volume entitled "James Augustus Thomas, 1862-1940" in Thomas's biographical file in the Duke University Archives.

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3 items added, 5-23-85: Photograph of James A. Thomas in a Mandarin Court costume in 1900 with two Chinese men holding British-American cigarettes, and photographs of Mrs. James A. Thomas with Edith (Wilk) Willkie (1954) and Jean (Faircloth) MacArthur (1978). These prints are copies of the original photographs in the possession of Mrs. Thomas.

Film

Flowers Collection

Thomas, James Jefferson

Autograph book.

Nassau Hall

Princeton, March 10, 1851

Filmed by: Duke University Library

MSS.

Sec. A

Thomas, John.

Papers, 1859-1887.

19 items.

Smith's Mills (Williamsburg Co.), S.C.
resident.

Collection consists of correspondence
of the Thomas family of Pine Bluff,
S.C.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession records.

*lcs

1. Thomas family. 2. Pine Bluff
(S.C.)

NcD

30 OCT 97

37869775

NDHYme

Thomas, John. Papers, 1859-1887. Smith's
Mills, Williamsburg Co., S. C. 19 items.
Sketch.

Mostly personal letters pertaining to John
Thomas and his relatives and friends. There
is also a poem.

Recon

0

Thomas, John

Letters, 1862-1866.

Georgia

Section A

22 pieces

JUL 12 '46

GUIDE

Letters from John Thomas, an engineer on the Memphis and Charleston R.R. during the Civil War. References are made to the difficulties encountered in laying road beds in the South, and the living conditions of the trainmen. For the most part the letters are purely personal in nature, consisting almost wholly of love letters to his wife.

Thomas, John Wesley and John Drayton

Papers, 1776-1902

v.p. in England

18-E

64 items

2-7-73

Thomas, John Wesley and John Drayton. Papers.
v.p. in England

John Wesley Thomas (1798-1872) was born in Exeter. He became a Wesleyan clergyman in 1822 and served until his death. Largely by self-education, he acquired considerable ability as a linguist. His translations of Dante were well received by literary scholars. He also wrote poetry of some note and contributed regularly to various Methodist publications in England. His son, John Drayton Thomas,

followed him into the ministry, serving several parishes in this office.

The Thomas Papers contain letters written by a number of leading Methodists, including John Wesley. For the most part, these letters concern speaking engagements or minor church matters. Several authors wrote to John Wesley Thomas to comment on his work on Dante. Letters of November 1 and December 10, 1870, refer to the early days of Methodism in England.

Recon

C

Thomas, Mrs. Rebecca

Letters. 1880-1889

Shadwell, Albemarle Co., Virginia

Section A.

48 pieces

MAR 24 1934

Thomas, Rebecca [Mrs.] MSS. 1880-1889
Shadwell, Albemarle co, Va.

Personal letters.

Thomas, William George

See Fuller-Thomas Papers

Recon

c

THOMAS, William H. (Major, C.S.A.)

Letters, 1840-1865

Louisiana

Cab. 55

120 items

AUG 26 '46

GUIDE

Thomas, William H.

Sketch -1-

Papers belonging to Wm. H. Thomas, Chief of Subsistence, Trans-Mississippi Department, Shreveport, La. The collection consists of receipts and records of Quartermasters and clerks under Thomas who received money and foodstuffs from him for army consumption.

Included in the collection are: a petition of the Milne Asylum for Destitute

Orphan Boys of Louisiana (1855); a letter in French from the French Consul, New Orleans, to L. Bonnacaze, Baton Rouge (1862), and a resolution by the Association of the Army of Tennessee in regard to Senator Leake's opposition to the Soldiers Home Bill (1882).

12.5.

THOMAS, William Holland

Letters and Papers. 1814-1898.

Haywood county, North Carolina

cab. 78

2700 pieces

GUIDE 10 items added 79 vols.

4-23-51

(See also bound
vol. cards)

[3353 including
microfilm.]

JUN 20 1938

THOMAS, William Holland
Haywood county, N.C.

Letters and Papers
1814-1898

William Holland Thomas, son of Richard and Temperance (Calvert) Thomas, was born in Pigeon valley, Haywood county (then Buncomb), N.C., on Feb. 5, 1805. After receiving a short but well founded education from his mother, he entered the Indian trading store of Felix Walker on Soco creek. He later studied law and was admitted to the bar. While engaged in the mercantile business, Thomas won the favor and confidence of the Indians, and was adopted by

THOMAS, William Holland

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Yonaguska, the Cherokee chief, and was called Will-Uddi or Little Will. Acting as Indian agent from 1825, Thomas was closely identified with the Cherokees at the time of their removal. By 1835 Thomas had five trading stores, located at Quallatown, Murphy, Robbinsville, Webster, N.C. and Charleston, Tenn. which brought him into closer contact with the Indians. Thomas became the head of the tribe in 1836 on the death of Yonaguska. He was accused by the whites of opposing the treaties of 1817, 1819, and 1835, but this was evidently an unjust accusation.

THOMAS, William Holland

3

Thomas bought up five towns for the Indians: Bird-town, Paint-town, Wolf-town, Yellow-hill, and Big Cove. The simple form of government that Thomas devised for the Indians proved satisfactory and was used for many years. From 1836-48 Thomas spent much time in Washington, D.C., attending to Indian affairs, for there was a great deal of litigation between the Indians and Federal government arising from land claims.

Thomas entered the state senate in 1848. While there he was especially interested in

THOMAS, William Holland

4

having roads built through western N.C. From 1852 Thomas was extremely interested in the extension of the Blue Ridge railroad from Wallhalla, S.C., which was to connect Knoxville, Tenn. with Charleston, S.C. Unable to secure the necessary bondsthrugh state aid, the railroad was never completed, but Thomas did partially realize his dream in the Western N.C. railroad.

In 1861 Thomas signed the ordinance that severed N.C. from the Union. Thomas, then in his fifty seventh year, raised a regiment for Confederate service. Mustered into service in

THOMAS, William Holland

5

the summer of 1862, Thomas's Legion contained fourteen companies of infantry from western N.C. and east Tenn., four companies of Cherokees, four of cavalry, one of engineers, and one of artillery. The Legion was actively engaged in battles around Richmond in 1862, but most of its fighting was done in N.C. and east Tenn. The letters of the closing months of 1864 are filled with the distress caused by the shortage of food supplies and of desertion. Thomas was a powerful force in maintaining the Confederacy in these parts in 1864-65.

THOMAS, William Holland

6

After the war Thomas suffered financial reverses and his health completely failed. He was also engaged in numerous law suits, arising from the administration of Indian affairs and from private business matters. It was at this time that he secured in the face of bitter opposition the Western N.C. railroad to Ducktown. In spite of increasing ill health, Thomas lived until May 12, 1893.

Thomas married Sarah J. Love, daughter of James R. Love, in 1858. They made their home at Stekoa, now in Jackson county, named after

THOMAS, William Holland

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an Indian town that had been destroyed by Gen. Rutherford in 1776. Thomas left three children: William Holland, James R., and Sarah Love, who married Judge A.C. Avery of Morganton, N.C.

The collection of Thomas papers is exceptionally valuable. There is a great deal concerning the life of Thomas, who played an important part in the history of western N.C. for almost sixty years. There is much valuable material on the Cherokee Indians- on thier removal and on hte life of those who remained in

THOMAS, William Holland

8

N.C. The history of the building of roads and railroads forms an interesting chapter. Thomas in securing and maintaining western N.C. for the Confederacy rendered a valuable service.

(See also: W.H.Thomas, Account Books and Ledgers. Duke University Library. W.C.Allen, The Annals of Haywood County. J.P.Arthur, Western N.C.)

10 items added 4-23-51. Some of these consist of receipts for taxes in kind.

See Mattie Russell, "William Holland Thomas, White Chief of the North Carolina Cherokees," Duke Ph. D. thesis, 1956.

Treasure Room

3849 - 3928

25

Thomas, William Holland

Accounts. 1817-1880.

Haywood County, North Carolina

Apr. 7, 1938

79 vols.

[See following cards for separate items.]
[See main file for sketch of Thomas.]

Thomas, William Holland

Account Book. 1834-1836

Scott's Creek, Haywood County, N.C.

(Goods bought by Thomas for Scott's
Creek Store)

122pp.

Boards

20 x 34 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

301

F- 3850

ds

Thomas, William H. and Allen Fisher

(Holland)

Accounts. 1835-1839

Scott's Creek, Haywood County, N.C.

117 pp.

Boards

20 x 33 cm

Accounts of goods purchased by the firm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room
~~301~~

L- 3851

ds

Thomas, William Holland

Accounts, Record of Indebtedness
and Inventory of Goods. 1836-1853.

Scott's Creek, Haywood Co., N.C.

150 pp.

Boards.

20 x 32 cm.

Various records, including notes due,
indebtedness of customers, etc.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room
~~301~~

M-3852

ds

S
THOMAS, William Holland

Account Book 1836-1841

Haywood county N.C.

40 pp Paper 15 x 18 1-2 cm.
(Estimate of land purchased on Seco
creek Haywood county)

MAR 17 1939

accessioned

Treasure Room (William Holland)

L-3853

Thomas, [W.H.] and [J.W.] King

do

Account Book.* 1836 - 1841

[Inallatoum] Haywood
Indiantown, ~~Cherokee~~ County, N.C.

(List of good bought with prices;
notes on land; general accounts.)

160 pp.

Boards.

20 x 31 cm.

* Inventory, Order Books, Notes and Accounts
Due, Miscellaneous Accounts

APR 7 1938

5 THOMAS, William Holland

Account Book 1837

Haywood county N.C.

34 pp

10 x 15 1-2 cm.

(Miscellaneous mercantile accounts)

accessioned

MAR 17 1939

Treasure Room
301

F- 3855

ds

Thomas, William Holland

Accounts. 1837-1838

Scott's Creek, Haywood Co., N.C.

85 pp.

Boards.

16 x 38 cm

Record of merchandise purchased.

APR 7 1938

~~301~~ Treasure Room

M-3856

ds

S THOMAS, William Holland

account Book 1838

Haywood county N.C.

26 pp

17 x 19 cm.

(Cloth and Shoes sold to Indians)

accessioned

MAR 17 1939

Treasure Room

~~301~~

L - 3858

do

Thomas, William Holland

Accounts. 1845-1849 (List of goods sold

Day Book. 1850-1851

Quallatown, Haywood County, N.C.

205 pp.

20 x 32 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

L-3859

TS-15

Thomas, William H. *Holland*

Accounts Book. 1849-1850

Scott's Creek, Haywood Co., N.C.

260 pp. Boards. 20 x 32 cm.

Records of merchandise sold.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~50+~~

S-3860

~~TS-15~~

S THOMAS, William Holland

Account Book 1864

Haywood county N.C.

36 pp Calf 9 1-2 x 13 cm.

(Partial account book of money paid
to Thomas's Legion on 1864)

accessioned

MAR 17 1939

Treasure Room

~~30+~~

5-3861

~~TS-15~~

S THOMAS ,William Holland Jr.

Account Book 1878

Junaluska N.C

98 pp Calf 9 1-2 x 15 cm.
(Miscellaneous accounts)

accessioned

MAR 17 1939

Treasure Room

~~301~~

(Holland)

F-3862

do

Thomas, William H. Jr.

Accounts. 1880

Junaluska, Jackson County, N.C.

350 pp.

Calf & Boards

21 x 43 cm.

....
APR 7

1938

Treasure Room
~~301~~

L. 3863
2

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Accounts of Indebtedness. 1839-1842

Murphy Cherokee Co., N.C.

80 pp.

Boards

20 x 31 cm

Records of customers accounts due and
merchandise purchased by the firm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

M-3864

4

S Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Cash Book. 1837-1872

Calhoun, Tennessee

200 pp.

Boards. 16 x 20

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

501

F- 3865

ds

THOMAS, William Holland

Cash Book 1838

Haywood county N.C.

100 pp Boards 16 1-2 x 38 1-2 cm.

MAR 17 1939

Treasure Room

~~301~~

(Holland)

F-3866

do

[Thomas, William H.]

Collection Book. 1834-1838

[Scott's Creek, Haywood County, N.C.]

200 pp.

Boards

16 x 39 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

(Holland)

L- 3867

ds

Thomas, William H. Jr.

Collection and Receipt Book. 1875-1880

Junaluska, N.C.

50 pp.

Boards.

19 x 31 cm

Haphazard record of small value.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

(Holland)

F- 3868
do

[Thomas, William H.]

Day Book. 1832 - 1833

Scott's Creek, Haywood County, N.C.

386 pp.

16 x 39 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

(Holland)

F- 3869

as

[Thomas, William H.]

Day Book. 1833-1834.

Scott's Creek, Cherokee County, N.C.

280 pp.

Paper.

16 x 40 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

(Holland)

F- 3870

ds

[Thomas, William H.]

Day Book. 1834-1835

Scott's Creek, Haywood County, N.C.

231 pp.

Boards

19 x 40 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

F- 3871

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

ds

Day Book. 1836-1838.

Scott's Creek, Haywood Co., N.C.

428 pp. Boards. 15 x 41 cm

Daily record of merchandise sold.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

(William Holland)

F- 3872

~~301~~

Thomas, [W.H.] and [J.W.] King

ds

Day Book. 1836-1845

Murphy, Cherokee County, N.C.

240 pp.

Calf & Boards. 17 x 47 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room
~~301~~

F- 3873

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

ds

Day Book. 1837

Qualatown Haywood

Indiantown, ~~Cherokee~~ County, N.C.

300 pp.

Boards. 16 x 41 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

F- 3874

ds

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Day Book. 1837 - 1839

Murphy, Cherokee Co., N.C.

635 pp.

Boards.

16 x 39 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

L - 3825

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Day Book. 1839.

Quallatown, Haywood County, N.C.

240 pp.

Boards.

20 x 31 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

L - 3876

ds

Thomas, William H (Holland)

Day Book. 1839-1840

Murphy, Cherokee County, N.C.

240 pp.

Boards

20 x 32 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

301

F- 3827

ds

[Thomas, William H.] (Holland)

Day Book. 1839 - 1840

Scott's Creek, Haywood County, N.C.

138 pp.

Boards

19 x 40 cm

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

L- 3878

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

also

Day Book. 1840

Quallatown, Haywood County, N.C.

200 pp.

Boards

20 x 31 cm.

APR 7 1938

~~Treasure~~ Room

L-3879

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

22

Day Book. 1840 - 1841

Quallatown, Haywood Co., N.C.

220 pp. Boards. 19 x 31 cm.
Daily entries of merchandise sold

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

F- 3880

[Thomas, William H.] (Holland)

Day Book. 1840-1843

Scott's Creek, Haywood County, N.C.

100 pp.

16 x 38 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

(William Holland)

Thomas and King

F- 3881

ds

Day Book. 1841-1842

Murphy, Cherokee County, N.C.
(Credit accounts)

578 pp.

Calf & Boards

18 x 40 cm

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

L- 3882

ds

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Day Book. 1845-1848

Quallatown, Haywood Co., N.C.

475 pp.

Calf.

21 x 33 cm

Daily record of merchandise sold.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

L- 3883

2s

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Day Book. 1848-1850

Quallatown, Haywood Co., N.C.

256 pp. Boards. 20 x 32 cm

Daily record of merchadise sold

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

L-3884
ds

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Day Book. 1851

Quallatown, Haywood County, N.C.

101 pp.

Board

21 x 33 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

L- 3885

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

do

Day Book. 1851-1853

Quallatown, Haywood County, N.C.

638 pp.

Calf & Boards 21 x 33 cm

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

L-3886

ds

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Day Book. 1852-1854

Fort Montgomery, Cherokee Co., N.C.

261 pp.

Boards.

20 x 32 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

L-3887

ds

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Day Book. 1853-1854

Quallatown, Haywood County, N.C.

214 pp.

Boards. 20 x 33 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room
~~301~~

L. 3888
ds

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Day Book. 185³~~4~~-54

Quallatwon, Haywood County, N.C.

185 pp.

Boards 20 x 32 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

F- 3889

ds

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Day Book. 1854 - 1855

Quallatown, Haywood Co., N.C.

235 pp.

Boards

22 x 34 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

L-3890
ds

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Day Book. 1854-1857

Fort Montgomery, Cherokee Co., N.C.

150 pp.

Boards.

20 x 32 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

F- 3891

ds

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Day Book. 1855 - 1856

Quallatown, Haywood County, N.C.

292 pp.

Boards.

21 x 34 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

F- 3892

~~301~~

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Day Book. 1856 - 1857

Quallatown, Haywood Co., N.C.

475 pp. Boards 20 x 37 cm.

Daily record of merchandise sold.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

F- 3893

ds

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Day Book. 1858 - 1863.

Quallatown, Haywood Co., N.C.

530 pp. Calf. 17 x 41 cm

Daily record of merchandise sold.

APR 7 1863

Treasure Room

M-3894

~~304~~

S

THOMAS, William Holland

Depositions, legal notes etc. 1828-1843

Haywood county N.C.

150 pp

Boards

16 x 19 cm.

accessioned

MAR 17 1939

~~50~~ Treasure Room

5-3857

do

5. THOMAS, William Holland

Diary and Account Book, 1839-1841

Hay wood county N.C.

82 pp 10 x 15 c m.
(Personal accounts)

accessioned

MAR 17 1939

Treasure Room

~~301~~

S-3895

~~TS-15~~

5 THOMAS, William Holland

Diary and Account Book 1840

Haywood county N.C.

20 pp

9 1-2 x 15 cm.

Account of trip to Athens Ga.)

accessioned

MAR 17 1939

Treasure Room
~~301~~

ff-3896
ds

5 THOMAS, William H (Holland)

Index to Ledger 1847

Haywood county N.C.

MAR 17 1939

THOMAS, William Holland

Indian Book 1837

Haywood county N.C.

90 pp Paper 12 x 33 cm.
(General accounts)

accessioned

MAR 17 1939

Treasure Room

5-3898

S

~~TS-15~~

[THOMAS, William Holland]

Indian Book 1857

Quallatown Haywood co. N.C.

18 pp Paper 8 x 12 1-2 cm.
(Written in Indian language)

ds

accessioned

MAR 17 1939

Treasure Room
~~304~~

F- 3899
ds

THOMAS, William Holland

Invoice Book 1838

Day Book 1840-1842

Murphy N.C.

80 pp Boards 16 1-2 x 40 1-2 cm.

(Merchant's accounts)

accessioned

MAR 17 1939

Treasure Room

~~301~~

F- 3900

ds

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Journal 1836-1837.

Day Book. 1838.

Indian Town, N.C.

424 pp.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

F-3901

ds

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Journal and Day Book. 1840-1844

Quallatown, Haywood County, N.C.

633 pp.

Calf

26 x 38 cm

Various records of merchandise sold.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

3902

S
THOMAS, William Holland

Land Book 1837

Haywood county

36 pp

9 x 14 1½ cm.

(General accounts and memoranda)

accessioned

[missing, 8-15-51]

MAR 17 1939

Treasure Room
~~301~~

L-3903

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Land Book. 1838-1853

Murphy, Cherokee County, N.C.

86 pp.

Craft & Boards 20 x 32 cm.

(Location of tracts of land sold. Accounts,
payments, and interest due on lands.)

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

ff-3904

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

ds

Ledger. 1833-1834

Scott's Creek, Haywood Co., N.C.

134 pp. Paper. 21 x 33 cm

Record of mercantile transactions.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

F- 3905

ds

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Ledger. 1835-1837

Scott's Creek, Haywood Co., N.C.

142 pp.

Calf

20 x 33 cm.

Accounts of merchandise sold.

APR 7 1938

~~301~~

F- 3906

dis

[Thomas, William H.] (Holland)

Ledger. 1836-1838

[Scott's Creek, Haywood County, N.C.]

419 pp.

Calf & Boards

26 x 37 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room
~~301~~

F- 3907
es

[Thomas, William H.] (Holland)

Ledger. 1836-1845

[Scott's Creek, Haywood County, N.C.]

275 pp.

Calf & Boards 18 x 43 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

F-3908

ds

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Ledger 1837-1847

Scott's Creek, Haywood Co., N.C.

425 pp.

Calif.

23 x 33 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

L-3909

ds

[Thomas, William H.] (Holland)

Ledger. 1839-44

[Scott's Creek], Haywood County, N.C.

520 pp.

Calf & Boards 21 x 32 cm

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

F- 3910

clj

[Thomas, William H.] (Holland)

Ledger. [New Firm] 1839-1843

[Cherokee County, North Carolina]

450 pp.

Calf & Boards 27 x 38 cm

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

F-3911

25

Thomas, William H[olland]

Ledger and Day Book 1839-1841

Murphy, Cherokee Co., N.C.

630 pp. Boards and calf. 26 x 38 cm.

Treasure Room
~~301~~

F- 3912

ds

[Thomas, William H.] (Holland)

Ledger. 1839-1845. Cherokee County
List of Indians on Catugajay creek,
Macon county, North Carolina, + v. p.

150pp.

Calif.

22 x 34 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room
~~301~~

F- 3913

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Ledger. 1840-1845

Scott's Creek, Haywood Co., N.C.

466 pp.

Calf.

25 x 38 cm.

Records of merchandise sold.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room
~~301~~

F- 3914
ds

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Ledger and Indian Accounts. 1840-1858.

Quallatown, Haywood Co., N.C.

453 pp.

Calf.

26 x 38 cm.

Accounts of merchandise sold to both
white and Indian customers.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

(William Holland)

M-3915

ds

S Thomas and King.

Ledger. (Postage Accounts) 1844-1845

[Murphy, Cherokee County, N.C.]

200 pp.

Boards.

16 x 18 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

F- 3916

ds

Thomas, W. H. (William Holland)

Ledger. 1845 - 1848

Scott's Creek, Haywood Co., N.C.

427 pp.

22 x 34 cm.

Ledger of back country merchant who
was Indian agent.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

301

F- 2917

do

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Ledger. (White Customers). 1847-1855.

[Scott's Creek, Haywood County, N.C.]

620 pp.

calft&boards

21 x 33 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

L-3918

do

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Letterbook. 1835-1842

Scotts Creek, Haywood Co., N.C.

(Correspondence re. mercantile business)

76pp.

Boards

20 x 32 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

L. 3919

do

Thomas, William H. (Holland)

Letterbook and Accounts. 1838-1845

Murphy, North Carolina

110 pp.

Boards

20 x 32 cm.

Letters re. mercantile and legal business
and accounts of public & private transaction

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room
501

M-3920
ds

5 THOMAS, W[illiam] H[olland]

Letter Book 1858

Haywood county North Carolina

24 pp Boards 15 x 19 cm.

(Copies of letters written while Thomas was a member of the N.C. Senate.)

accessioned

MAR 17 1939

Treasure Room
~~304~~

M-3921

ds

THOMAS, William Holland

List of White accounts, notes, judgments,
etc. 1849-1867

Haywood county N.C

46 pp Paper

15 1-2 x 25 1-2 cm.

MAR 17 1939

accessioned

Treasure Room

~~301~~

S-3922

~~TS-15~~

S

THOMAS, William Holland

Miscellaneous Accounts 1874

Haywood county N.C.

80 pp Calf 8-12 cm.

MAR 17 1939

Treasure Room

5-3923

~~TS-15~~

[THOMAS, William Holland]

Rail Road Book 1854 -1855

Haywood county N.C.

30 pp Paper 9 x 14 1-2 cm.
(Statistics ,milage,etc re: Blue
Ridge Railroad.)

MAR 17 1939

accessioned

Treasure Room

~~301~~

M-3924

[Thomas, William H.](Holland)

Register of Reservations under the
Cherokee Treaty of 1817.

[North Carolina and Tennessee]

72 pp.

Boards.

21 x 26 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~301~~

F- 3925

cl

[Thomas, William H.] (Holland)

Scrap Book. 1852-1888

[Jackson County, N.C.]

120 pp.

Boards.

23 x 34 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~501~~

(Holland)

L-3926

[Thomas, William H. Jr.]

Scrap Book. [1890?]

Waynesville, N.C.

14 pp.

Boards

24 x 30 cm.

APR 7 1938

Treasure Room

~~601~~ Preservation copy available, ^{L-3927} _{es}
in undated clippings box.

THOMAS, W[illiam] H[olland]

Supplementary report of Cherokee Indians
remaining in N.C. 1835-1840

Haywood county N.C.

54 pp Paper 19 x 30 cm.

accessioned

MAR 17 1939

Treasure Room
304

M-3928

8

THOMAS, William Hobland

Turnpike Records 1859

Haywood county N.C.

140 pp Boards 9 1/2 x 23 cm.

(Memoranda and miscellaneous records
in regard to turnpike in Haywood co,)

accessioned

MAR 17 1939

FILM

Manuscripts

Thomas, William Holland

284-02-1
284-03-1

William Holland Thomas papers
(1831-1931). Waynesville, Haywood
county, North Carolina.

The originals of these papers
are in the possession of James R.
Thomas of Waynesville, N. C. Per-
mission to microfilm them was given
by him in the form of a telegram
on Apr. 6, 1951.

Negative

FILM

Manuscripts

Thomas, William Holland

284-01-1

Papers, 1820-1899. Waynesville, N. C.

634 items

Negative

The originals of these papers are in the possession of James R. Thomas of Waynesville, N. C. Permission to microfilm them was given verbally by him to Mattie Russell on July 11, 1952.

10-29-52

Thomasson, Thomas

Papers, 1861-1876

"High Bank," Haulg, Lancashire, England

18-H

33 items

8-19-63

Thomasson, Thomas. Papers, 1861-1876. "High Bank," Haulg, Lancashire, England

Thomas Thomasson (1808-1876) was a manufacturer and political economist who resided at "High Bank," Haulg, near Bolton, in Lancashire. He operated and expanded a cotton spinning manufactory that he inherited from his father. His wife was the daughter of John Pennington, a Liverpool merchant. Thomasson was active in the local government of Bolton, a large manufacturing town, and helped establish a school, library, and museum there. In national politics he was a chief promoter of the anti-corn

Thomasson, Thomas.

2

law agitation and the largest subscriber to its funds. On several occasions he gave financial assistance to Richard Cobden, the noted politician.

There are eighteen letters from John Bright, British statesman, to Thomasson during 1861-1874. They indicate a personal and social relationship between the two men as well as a political one. Visits with Thomasson and fishing trips in Scotland are frequent topics.

On July 16, 1861, Bright is in London to attend the Mansion House Dinner for Cobden.

Thomasson, Thomas

3

Michel Chevalier (1806-1879), a noted French economist, will be a speaker, and two hundred and sixty persons are expected to attend. Bright also notes the weakness of the Palmerston ministry that he expects a Tory regime soon to replace. He discusses the illness and recent death among the children of his brother, Jacob Bright (1821-1899), a radical politician.

On July 24, 1861, Bright expresses considerable anxiety about the cotton supply that is cut by the American Civil War. He suggests that the textile industry lengthen its duration of operation by the adoption of a three-day

Thomasson, Thomas

4

work week, but he does not expect any united action. He also notes the recent Mansion House dinner for Cobden, the weakness of the ministry, and his brothers, Jacob and Thomas.

On August 19, 1867, Bright reflects on the recent parliamentary session, an especially laborious and trying one for him, and he notes the birth of his first grandson.

He is in Scotland on August 22, 1868, and is planning a visit to T. B. Potter, probably Thomas Bayley Potter, the politician.

Bright refuses an invitation on August 18,

Thomasson, Thomas

5

1869, because of a pending lawsuit. He also comments on Thomas Bright.

Bright's ill health is the subject of letters of January 6, 1871, and March 3 and 29, 1872.

In 1874 the Gladstone cabinet resigns after a defeat in the parliamentary elections. On February 21 Bright comments on his resignation as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He took this office in order to please his friends and with the hope of doing some good. His principal regret is the unexpected circumstances of the cabinet's downfall. The election of John

Thomasson, Thomas

6

Kynaston Cross as M. P. from Bolton was a bright spot amid the surrounding gloom. Cross is a friend of Thomasson.

Emma Thomasson married Stephen Winkworth in 1861. There are eight letters from Bright to Mrs. Winkworth from 1861 to 1876. Most of these letters are social notes. In the letters of Dec. 16 and 30, 1875, and March 8, 1876, he discusses Thomasson's failing health and death. On December 16 he remarks upon their long and close friendship. On June 9, 1876, Bright responds to an overture from George Jacob Holyoake,

Thomasson, Thomas

7

British historian, that was conveyed by Emma Winkworth. Holyoake wants to dedicate to Bright the second volume of his History of Co-operation in England: Its Literature and Its Advocates. Bright also makes an observation on his own personality. Holyoake's volume is published in 1879 with a preface of dedication to Bright.

There are three letters of March and April, 1876, from Thomas Henry Huxley, scientist, to Mrs. Winkworth and to one of her brothers.

Thomas Thomasson died in early March. He made

a bequest to Huxley that the family has now honored. Huxley recalls an incident of about 1872 at the Athenaeum Club where some northern manufacturer offered him financial assistance, and he speculates that this man may have been Thomasson. On April 28 Huxley expresses his high regard for Spinoza and his opinion that the present Freethinkers are Spinoza's spiritual children. Huxley deprecates his own renown and states his preference to be remembered, not as a successful scientist, but as one who struck a blow for free thought.

Thomasson, Thomas

9

A letter of June 27, 1861, is from William Sale (1808-1881), apparently the solicitor at Manchester who was an adviser to the Anti-Corn Law League. Sale sends an invitation to a private dinner for Richard Cobden on June 29.

A biographical sketch of Thomasson is in the Dictionary of National Biography.

Thompson, Abraham Rand.

Papers, 1833.

Charlestown, Middlesex Co., Mass.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item.
History of Medicine--MS. Div.

4-8-60

Thompson, Abraham Rand. Papers, 1833.
Charlestown, Mass. 1 item. Sketch.

Abramham Rand Thompson (1781-1866), Mass. physician, describes an accident, and in so doing notes the visit of President Andrew Jackson to Boston to visit Bunker Hill monument. He also refers to the visit of the Constitution to Boston at this time, describing Commodore Jesse Duncan Elliott, the commander of the Charleston Navy Yard, 1829-1833. Elliott also headed the West Indian Squadron, and made a cruise in the Mediterranean Sea in the Constitution.

Thompson, Benjamin O.

Papers, 1861

Forsyth County, Georgia

Section A

1 item

12-20-72

Thompson, Benjamin O. Papers. Forsyth
County, Georgia

This collection consists of a Xerox copy of the digest of the assessment of the Confederate or War Tax in the Wild Cat and Lights districts of Forsyth County by Benjamin O. Thompson, Assessor. The digest includes categories for real estate; slaves; merchandise; bank stock; railroad and other corporation stock; money at interest; cash on hand; cattle, mules, and horses; gold watches; gold and

Thompson, Benjamin O.

2

silver plate; pianos; and pleasure carriages.

MSS.

x

Thompson, Bert A.

Collection of Edward Wilkins
materials, 1889-1964.

50 items.

Research notes, correspondence, and
other materials accumulated by Thompson
for his research about Edward Wilkins
(1865-1936), one of the nurses who
tended to Walt Whitman in Camden, N.J.,
near the end of his life. Includes
photocopies of two Whitman letters to
Wilkins.

1. Wilkins, Edward, 1865-1936. 2.
Whitman, Walt, 1819-1892. I. Title

NcD

30 MAY 92

25912845

NDHYme

MSS.

x

Thompson, C. C.

Letters, [ca. 1850-1890].

ca. 100 items.

Resident of Pekin, ^{Montgomery} County, N.C.; sheep
herder in Texas in later years.

Letters of Thompson with various
cousins and friends in Montgomery and
Richmond counties, N.C., and Tenn. and
Miss. Topics chiefly concern family
matters, but include some comments on
cotton farming, ginning, race
relations, religion, morals, courtship,
and marriage.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession record.

*pj

1. Farmers-- -North Carolina--
Correspondence. 2. Sheep herders--
Texas--Corres pondence. 3.

NcD 21 SEP 95 33184433 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Thompson, C. C.

Letters, ... (Card 2)

Agriculture--Southern States. 4.

Cotton growing--Southern States. 5.

Cotton gins and ginning--Southern States. 6. Sheep--Texas. 7.

Courtship--Southern States. 8.

Marriage--Southern States. 9. Southern States--Race relations. 10. Southern

States--Religious life and customs.

11. North Carolina--Social life and customs. 12. Mississippi--Social life and customs. 13. Tennessee--Social

life and customs. 14. Montgomery

County (N.C.)--History. 15. Pekin

County (N.C.)--History. 16. Richmond

County (N.C.)--History. 17. Texas

--Description and travel.

NcD

21 SEP 95

33184433

NDHYme

MSS.

x

**Thompson, Harmon.
Papers, 1916-1919.**

9 items.

Judge in Jackson, Miss.

**Correspondence between Mississippi
Judge Harmon Thompson and Pat Harrison,
Benjamin G. Humphries, James W.
Collier, Mississippi congressmen in
Washington, D.C. Includes 4 letters
recommending Leon Hendricks for a
stenographer's position in Washington.
Two letters relate to women's suffrage.**

MSS.

x

Thompson, Harmon.
Papers, 1916-1919. ...

(Card 2)

1. Harrison, Pat, 1881-1941. 2.
Thompson, Harmon. 3. Humphreys,
Benjamin Grubb, 1865-1923. 4. Collier,
James W. 5. Hendricks, Leon. 6.
Legislators--Mississippi. 7. Women--
Suffrage. 8. Mississippi--Politics and
government. I. Harrison, Pat, 1881-
1941. II. Humphreys, Benjamin Grubb,
1865-1923. III. Collier, James W..

Thompson, Sir Henry (1820-1904)..

Papers, 1864.

London, Middlesex ~~Co.~~, England.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item.
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

4-8-60

Thompson, Sir Henry (1820-1904). Papers, 1864.
London, England. 1 item. Sketch.

An invitation to dinner is accompanied by a
sketch of the famous Thompson dinner parties.

D. S.

THOMPSON, Henry J. H.

Papers, 1862 (1863-64) 1865

Fair Haven, Conn.

Tab. ~~#~~ XIV-B

^G
GUIDE

128 pieces

130 items & 2
vols. added
8-2-55

FEB 1 1944

THOMPSON, Henry J. H.

Papers 1862-65

Fair Haven, Conn.

258 pieces 2 vols.

Letters of Henry J. H. Thompson (1832 -?), a private soldier in the drum corps of Co. B, 15th Regt. Conn. Vols., to his wife, Lucretia E. (Cooper) Thompson, at their home in Fair Haven, Conn. There are also a few of her letters to him retailing only family news and local gossip.

Thompson's letters, being for the most part written at intervals, of three or four days, give an ~~unusually~~ excellent picture of the daily life and impressionsof a Federal soldier of mediocre training and abilities, but of more than average

THOMPSON, Henry J.H.

2

powers of observation. He frequently noted characteristics of the Southern countryside and variations in growing seasons as compared with those of Conn. He also, rather more than the typical private soldier, was sensitive to the state of the morale of the men about him, as it was affected by harsh living conditions, uncertainty as to future military activities, prevailing sickness in the camp, and national politics. His own views on the latter were very decided, and he expressed violent opposition to "old Abe" at the time of the Lincoln-McChellian election, 1864,

THOMPSON, -Henry J.H.

3

on the grounds that Lincoln was prolonging the war for personal motives and through his incompetence as a leader, and that the South would surrender immediately upon the election of a Democratic president. The more or less blinding antipathy of the common soldier for vested authority, seen here, shows itself again in several letters from Thompson in which he says that the officers are prolonging the war for their personal monetary gain (see letters of Mar. 6, 1863, June 1 and 2, 1863, and May 27, 1865) and in one from his wife, April. 13, 1863, saying in effect that

if the

THOMPSON, Henry J.H.

4

if the "Black Republicans," perpetrators of the war, were only sent South to engage in actual fighting, the war would soon be over.

Of all the topics included in his letters, however, the most valuable is that which gives a detailed account of his daily routine. This is particularly true because he was a member of the Fife and Drum Corps and therefore not expected to engage in actual combat. In addition to sounding all calls promptly, he listed as his ~~ex~~ other duties, service as a stretcher bearer,

THOMPSON-, Henry J.H.

5

reporting to the orderly sergeant any members of his company who were sick, and general help in packing up the regiment's accoutrements when it moved from one place to another. (See letters of May 4, 1863 and Mar. 7, 1865). Particularly interesting are his repeated references to the cleaning of tents, bedding, clothing, and brasses (see letters of Nov. 11, 1862; Aug. 6, 1863; and Oct. 4, 1863); the building of huts for winter quarters (Sept. 5 and Nov. 11, 1863); the continual combat against vermin; the various schemes, both honorable and dishonorable, used by the men

THOMPSON, Henry J. H.

6

to obtain sufficient food to sustain themselves (see esp. letters of Nov. 11, 1862, and Aug. 4, 1864); the flourishing trade carried on by houses of prostitution, and the depraved state of many of the men (see letters of Mar. 25, Apr. 25, and Oct. 13, 1863, and Aug. 13, 1864); and the punishment of a thief by tying him to a flagpole for a week and then reducing him from a commission to the ranks (see letter of Feb. 25, 1864); the prevalence of the ague and yellow fever in a camp near Newbern and among the citizens of the town (see letters of Aug. 17, Sept. 29, and Oct. 8, 1864).

THOMPSON, Henry J.H.

7

and the care of the sick in camp and hospitals (see letters of Aug. 15, 1863 and Aug. 13, Aug. 17, Sept. 7, and Oct. 25, 1864); types of camp funerals (see letters of July 17 and Oct. 11, 1864); irregularities of amount and issue of soldiers' pay (see letters of Dec. 23, 1862, and Nov 24, 1863); his feeling that freed Negroes are largely worthless and are certainly not worth fighting for (see letters of Mar. 6, 1863, and Aug. 17, 1864); and the general feeling, on the part of both officers and men, of uncertainty as to what the next move will be (see letters of

THOMPSON, - Henry J.H.

8

May 21 and May 30, 1863).

From scattered and vague evidence found in these letters and combined with outside information (O. R....see "Conn. troops, Infantry") it may be deduced that in the fall of 1862 the 15th Conn. Vols. were a unit of the Provisional Brigades for the protection of Washington, D. C., under the command of General Silas Casey, and encamped at Camp Chase on Arlington Heights, and a bit later, at Camp Casey near the Fairfax Seminary. In the Spring of 1863 the 15th Conn. was transferred to the 2nd Brigade, 3rd Division,

THOMPSON, Henry J.H.

9

9th Army Corps, of the Department of Va. and N.C. under the command of Major-General John A. Dix. They were encamped at this time at Suffolk, Va., but in the latter months of the year they were moved to Portsmouth, Va., and put in the 18th Army Corps, Major-General Benjamin F. Butler commanding. Early in 1864 the regiment was again transferred, this time to the Sub-district of the Albemarle (N.C.) and to the command of Brigadier General H. W. Wessells. They camped in or near Newbern except for a few weeks prior to the surrender when they were moved to Kinston.

Several letters in this collection, dealing with particular subjects, should be especially noted:

1. 1863. May 1. Fraternizing between Federal and Confederate soldiers. The latter will kill "Jeff" Davis if the "Yankees" will kill Lincoln.
2. 1863. Aug. 6. Mentions official regulation of prices charged by army sutlers.
3. 1863. Nov. 4. "...the Rebs wives...around here [are] obliged 2 marry our soldiers in a

THOMPSON, Henry J. H.

11

particular way or starve..."

4. 1863. Mar. 1 and 2. Tells of wreckage and bodies floating ashore from the wreck of the "Underwriter."

5. 1864. June 25. Description of a Rebel prisoner, General Folk. His uniform reported to have cost \$1100. He is a Free Mason and consequently is very well treated by the Federal officers also belonging to this order.

6. 1864.
4 July 4. Description of a Fourth

THOMPSON, HENRY J.H.

12

of July celebration in camp.

7. 1864. Oct. 11. Thompson remarks that many "scalpers" who came down from the North to open stores and capitalize on the war have had to return home because of the prevalence of disease in eastern N. C. and have lost their stocks by confiscation.

8. 1864. Nov. 24. Description of a Thanksgiving Day celebration in camp.

9. 1865. Apr. 20. Letter filled with exult a-

THOMPSON, Henry J.H.

13

tion at news of surrender and prospects of returning home.

10. 1865. June 3. Mentions a "Dr. Blackburn" (probably Luke Pryor Blackburn) who has introduced yellow fever into Newbern (N. C.) by sending there two trunks of clothing "saturated with yellow fever."

Added 8-2-55. Civil war letters and diaries of Henry J. H. Thompson, musician with the 15th Regt., Conn. Vols., written while in service at Washington, D. C., Fredericksburg, Suffolk and Portsmouth, Va., and New Bern and Kinston, N. C.

THOMPSON, Henry J.H.

14

The letters cover the period Sept. 7, 1862-May 16, 1865; the two diaries contain entries for Apr. 19, 1864-July 4, 1865. The bulk of the information in this collection relates to camp life, food, clothing and health conditions in the Union Army - as soldier Thompson found them. Other noteworthy items include: Thompson's description of the battle at Fredericksburg, Va. (Dec., 1862); his letters from Suffolk, Va., during the siege of that place in Apr.-May, 1863; his reports from New Bern, N. C., regarding the activities of the Confederate ram Albemarle, the retaking of Plymouth, N. C., by

THOMPSON, Henry J.H.

15

Confederate troops, and the Confederate attempt to retake New Bern (cf. diary, 1864; Apr. 19 et. seq.); reports concerning a yellow fever epidemic at New Bern (Sept.-Oct., 1864); and information regarding the battle for Kinston, N. C., and subsequent occupation of that town (Mar.-June, 1865). There are some letters to Thompson from his wife in Fair Haven, Conn.

While at Washington, Thompson wrote mostly of the scarcity of food - which was always his chief concern - and the prevalence of disease. The regiment subsequently went into action at Fredericksburg; Thompson describes the battle

briefly (letters, Dec. 11-21, 1862), and comments on the hardships suffered by the men - the lack of food, the wounded, and desertions. The regiment then went to Suffolk, Va., via Newport News. The siege of Suffolk began on Apr. 12, 1863: Thompson's letters of Apr. 11 and 14 describe the situation briefly. Other letters from this area were devoted primarily to descriptions of camp life, including dealings with sutlers. In June and July the regiment was on the move to Portsmouth, Va., via Whitehouse and Yorktown. The lack of food remains the main subject of the letters.

For approximately one year, Mar. 1864-Mar. 1865, Thompson was stationed at New Bern, N. C. Henceforth his letters and diaries become more detailed regarding army life: food, clothing, recreation, pay, sutlers, discipline, morale, morals, etc. The town of New Bern receives mention; especially its loose women (white and Negro), the yellow fever epidemic of Sept.-Oct., 1864, and the destructive fire in the town in Nov. (letter, Nov. 20, 1864). Thompson listed the deaths by yellow fever in his regiment in the back of his diary for 1864. Both diaries contain lists of clothing purchased by Thompson,

including the price of each piece; debts contracted with the sutler; and other personal expenditures.

By Mar. 1, 1865, Thompson began reporting the massing of troops at New Bern for the move upon Kinston. He did not take part in the major battle at that place; but his letters and diary comment upon the engagement, and mention the number of prisoners and casualties. The 15th Regt. fared rather badly (cf. diary entry, Mar. 9, 1865). Subsequently, Thompson became friendly with a family (the Quinns) in Kinston; they provided him with food while he helped them

THOMPSON, Henry J.H.

19

out in other ways. He found that the citizens of the town, including returning Confederate soldiers, were not hostile to Union troops (cf. letters of Apr, 15 and 25, 1865). There were riots by Negroes while he was in Kinston.

After June 6, Thompson's diary entries pertain largely to the details of his being discharged.

Thompson, Henry Yates

Papers, 1884

London, England

XVIII-E

1 item

4-16-68

Thompson, Henry Yates. Papers, 1884.

London, England

Henry Yates Thompson (1838-1928), book collector, was the owner of a famous collection of illuminated manuscripts. During 1868-1873 he was private secretary to Earl Spencer, Viceroy of Ireland. He was proprietor of the Pall Mall Gazette, 1880-1892.

In 1884 Alfred Milner, later Viscount Milner, was assistant editor of the Pall Mall Gazette. He wrote on Oct. 13 from Germany about William Thomas Stead, editor, the condition of the Navy, and the character of the Gazette.

Recon

c

Thompson, Jacob

Letters. 1859 - 1861

Washington, D. C.

Section A

2 pieces

JUN 16 1941

THOMPSON, Jacob	Letters.	1859 - 1861
Washington, D.C.	2 pieces	Sketch

For biographical information see D.A.B., XVIII,
459 f.]

The first letter is routine correspondence of the Interior Department, of which Thompson was Secretary. The second is his protest to President Buchanan against the sending of reinforcements to Fort Sumter in 1861. This is an official copy.

Thompson, James

C

Papers, 1775-1793

Eno, Orange Co., N. C.

Section A

7 items

2-21-57

GUIDE

Thompson, James. Papers, 1775-1793. Eno,
Orange Co., N. C. 7 items. Sketch

These social letters, chiefly from James Thompson of Eno, Orange Co., N. C., to his brother, Daniel Thompson of Mill Creek Hundred, Newcastle Co., Pa., are those of a Quaker family which began to migrate to N. C. before the Revolution (1775). They give genealogical data on the Chambers, Hadley, and Thompson families. They also reveal close ties which were kept with Pa. through family visits, debt and estate settlements, visits of Quaker missionaries to the Eno community (1784), and family deaths.

Thompson, James, of Edwardsburg, Ont., Canada

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

MSS.

Section A

Thompson, John A.

Letters, 1846 Mar. 19 and Dec. 8.

2 items.

**Resident of Jefferson Co., Va. (now
W. Va.)**

**Letter (1846 Mar. 19) to Thompson
from Charles Blue of Hanging Rock
regarding the payment of a debt and
another (1846 Dec. 8) from Mr. Swayne
of Columbus, Ohio concerning a visit
from Mary Thompson.**

***mjd**

1. Jefferson Co., W. Va.--History.

Thompson, John A. Papers, 1846. Jefferson Co.,
Va. 2 items. Sketch

This collection consists of two letters,
one business and one personal, to Capt. John A.
Thompson, Jefferson Co., Va. (now W. Va.)

This collection was originally a part of
the Don Preston Peters Collection.

Thompson, John H.

D. S.

Papers, 1908-1915

Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass.

X - D

1500 items

12-8-59

Thompson, John H. Papers, 1908-1915. Boston, Suffolk Co., Mass. 1500 items. Sketch.

This unique collection consists entirely of carbon copies of letters written by a Christian Science practitioner to his patients. Both Thompson and his wife had been in ill health for a number of years. Finally when all hope for Mrs. Thompson's recovery had been abandoned by her medical doctors, they resorted to Christian Science, and both were permanently cured. Some time later Mr. Thompson became a practitioner in Boston.

Although these letters begin to appear fully

Thompson, John H.

2

Two years before Mary Baker Eddy's death, they reveal no personal interview or acquaintance with her. He does, however, refer to her frequently as "our Leader," while quoting passages from her books, especially the basic text for the entire movement, "Science and Health."

As to the method of Mr. Thompson's treatment, what these letters reveal leaves much to be desired. To the relatives whose troubles seem to be worries and problems arising from ill-treatment or dissension in or among family circles, he usually gives (April 20, Jan. 9-29, 1909)

Thompson, John H.

3

very sane and genuinely helpful advice. He urges the necessity of abandoning all fear, suspicion, and hatred, and stresses the need of sympathetic understanding with the revival of hopeful trust in the ultimate goodness still to be found in everybody. In brief, here the emphasis seems to be on the "Christian" rather than the "Science" of the whole movement.

However, the vast majority of his patients gave been suffering from physical ailments. In many cases the type of ailment is not mentioned. There are only his replies, and in most cases

Thompson, John H.

4

the remedy, or his advice, is usually the same for all. There is constant emphasis on the fact that God is the source of all existence. He is Spirit, is present in all space. Matter and substance are only temporary manifestations of mind and spirit. God is good, is truth and love (often referred to as God-Good, God-Love, etc.). Man is made in His image, lives and moves and has his being only in Him, and cannot be other than all right and well. (April 25, 1909.)

As to what this practitioner's treatment for

Thompson, John H.

5

his distant patients is, is not explained in these letters. He often talks about "beginning work" for specific patients and keeps a record of the number of days, charging usually about one dollar a day, or five dollars per week. Only in some three or four instances in this entire list of letters does he speak of a prayer being offered for the patient.

With regard to the fees charged by Thompson, it should be said that he always explains them in advance and generally adds that if this should work a severe hardship he would reduce

Thompson, John H.

6

them accordingly, which he often did. He is also never unduly urgent in his demands for prompt payment. To be sure, he is emphatically opposed to taking any case on the basis of a "no cure, no pay." This he says would be a counter current to the patients recovery; for unless he believed he was well, he would never get well by the treatment taken.

With regard to simultaneous treatment of his distant patients by their local medical physicians, he is pronouncedly opposed. Although in a few cases, far removed from Boston, he re-

Thompson, John H.

7

luctantly consents to some assistance, especially with regard to the mechanical necessity of a surgical treatment. These doctors, he asserts seek to find and, what is worse, try to put your mind on, where you "think" you are sick, while all you should do is to "think" of where you are well.

The fact that the death of Mary Baker Eddy occurred on Dec. 6, 1910, is not mentioned in these letters, although many of his letters are dated shortly after that time. In some of these he seems to be a little more on the de-

Thompson, John H.

8

fensive, and tries to answer more inquisitive or perhaps more antagonistic questions than usual.

FILM

THOMPSON, Laurence S.

Genealogy, 1869-1929

Orange County, N. C.

Microfilm

Positive

5-3-52

Margaret I. King Library
University of Kentucky

Thompson, L. S.

Sketch

This collection contains a sketch of the Scotch-Irish Thompson family who migrated from Ulster in North Ireland to Berks and other counties in Pennsylvania in the early part of the 18th century. About 1752 one branch of the family moved from Berks Co., Pa. to Orange Co., N. C., settling on the Eno River, near the present town of Hillsboro.

Other material includes early deeds and wills, clippings, and obituaries of Laurence S. Thompson, Sr., who moved to Raleigh, N. C.

Thompson, L. S.

Sketch

in 1915 and lived there until his death in 1924.
This material was donated by Laurence S. Thompson, Jr., Librarian, University of Kentucky Libraries,

Thompson, Lela

Papers, 1896-1902

Guilford Co., N. C.

Section A

54 items

10-15-59

Thompson, Lela. Papers, 1896-1902. Guilford Co., N. C. 54 items. Sketch.

Mainly personal letters pertaining to Miss Lela Thompson and her relatives and friends. She attended Liberty Normal College in Liberty, N. C.; and Guilford College in Guilford, N. C. Dr. T. C. Amick, President of the former institution wrote her two letters. She received several social letters, some asking for a date. Two of these were written by P. E. Shaw, Mayor of Liberty; and S. D. McPherson II (1873-195_), later a prominent physician of Durham, N. C.

A letter of April 27, 1902, discusses student

Thompson, Lela

2

life at Baptist U., Raleigh, N. C., and an address delivered there by Gov. C. B. Aycock of N. C. Pamphlet of 1902 discusses the Va. Institute for Young Ladies, located at Bristol, Va.-Tenn.

Thompson, Merriwether Jeff

Letters, 1861-1874

New Madrid, Missouri

Sept. 28, 1937

5 items

Collection dispersed; see autograph file

4 items transferred to the Gideon Pillow MSS.,
1-20-64.

1 item transferred to the Daniel Ruggles MSS.,
1-20-64.

Thompson, Mildred T.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

MSS.

x

Thompson, S. W.

Diary, 1864.

1 v.

Union soldier from Michigan.

Diary of a Union soldier from
Davisburg, Mich., covering the year
1864.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession record.

*pj

1. United States. Army--Military
life. 2. Soldiers--Diaries. 3. United
States--History--Civil War, 1861-1865--
Personal narratives. 4. Michigan--
History--Civil War, 1861-1865. 5.
Genre: Diaries.

NcD

21 SEP 95

33184418

NDHYme

Thompson, Samuel

Papers, 1774-1777

England

34-B

1 volume

7-1-85

Part of the William B. Hamilton Collection

MSS.

6th 16:A (Small Brit., Box 6)

Thompson, Samuel.

Arithmetic book, 1774-1777.

1 v.

English resident; perhaps the founder of the "Freethinking Christians."

Collection consists of an arithmetic book, filled with math problems.

Monetary units and measurements are

English and some of the examples

mention London. The calligraphy is

excellent, a fine example of italic

handwriting. The cover of the book is

entitled "Book I, Decr. 1, 1774, S.T."

and the writer used the name "Saml.

Thompson" in some of the math examples;

the assumption is that a Samuel

Thompson was the writer therefore

seems quite possible. It is also

NcD 21 APR 98 38991278 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 16:A (Small Brit., Box 6)

Thompson, Samuel.

Arithmetic book, ... (Card 2)
possible that this is the same Samuel
Thompson (1766-1837) known to have
founded the "Freethinking Christians"
since the writing of the arithmetic
book coincides with Thompson's years of
education. Categories in the book
include multiplication, reduction
descending, rule of three inverse, and
vulgar fractions.

Cataloged from manual record.

*lcs

1. Thompson, Samuel. 2. Arithmetic--
Study and teaching. 3. Penmanship--
History--18th century. 4.
Education--England--History--18th
century.

NcD

21 APR 98 38991278 NDHYme

Thompson, Samuel. Papers. England

This manuscript Arithmetic Book, 1774-1777 (166 pp.), was written during Dec. 1, 1774, to Feb. 28, 1777, as the author added problems until he filled the volume. The writer was probably English. The monetary units and other means of measurement are English. Arithmetical problems dealing with exchange use London in the examples. There are no signs or references to economic disruption, no changes in monetary units, as might be expected in the American

Thompson, Samuel

2

colonies where a revolution was in progress. The calligraphy is excellent, a fine example of italic handwriting.

The writer of the volume was probably Samuel Thompson. The cover of the book is entitled "Book I, Decr. 1, 1774, S.T." On pages 13 and 14 there are three examples of receipts, and the writer used the name "Saml. Thompson" in these examples. It is a reasonable assumption, given the initials written on the cover, that he used his own name.

It is possible that Samuel Thompson, writer of this Arithmetic, was Samuel Thompson (1766-1837), founder of the "Freethinking Christians." The latter, a Londoner, was the son of a tradesman, was admitted to Christ's Hospital on May 5, 1774, and, after his discharge on June 6, 1780, was apprenticed to a watchmaker. Before Thompson was twenty, he had set himself up in business. The writing of the Arithmetic Book, 1774-1777, coincides with Thompson's education and also his personal and family association with

Thompson, Samuel

4

trade. So far, no manuscripts written by him have been located so that the handwriting of the Arithmetic can be compared with them. He is not listed in the National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections nor in the British Museum's Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts.

The arithmetic problems are grouped into the following categories: addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, reduction descending, reduction ascending, rule of three

Thompson, Samuel

5

direct, rule of three inverse, double rule of three direct or inverse, single fellowship, double fellowship, vulgar fractions, decimal fractions, and a section of additional problems illustrating some of the above categories. Many of the problems are suited to developing skills useful in commerce.

MSS.

SHELF
LOCATION:

6b. 44

Thompson, Samuel Chalmers, b. 1848.

Papers, 1874-1891.

12 items.

Born Canton, Cherokee County,
Georgia. Educated at the University of
Georgia and Trinity College, Hartford,
Conn. Whaler, teacher, and clergyman.

Volume of Thompson's autobiographical
sketches, describing his childhood in
Canton, Ga., Georgia during the Civil
War, and his visit to Virginia in 1863,
and other memoranda. Brief reference
is made to his having served as Mark
Twain's secretary in 1874. Also
letters from England and Wales and
Thompson's photograph.

NcD 22 JUN 87 16014670 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

Thompson, Samuel Chalmers, b. 1848.
Papers, 1874-1891. ... (Card 2)

1. Family life--Georgia. 2. Georgia
--History--Civil War, 1861-1865.
3. Virginia--History--Civil War, 1861-
1865. 4. Twain, Mark 1835-1910.
5. Great Britain--Description and
travel. 6. Genre: Diaries.

NcD

22 JUN 87

16014670

NDHYme

THOMPSON, Sarah E.

→ online as

d.s.

Bacon, Sarah E. Thompson

Letters 1855-1904

Greene county, Tennessee

Cab. ~~40~~ 49

137 pieces

OCT 7 1938

THOMPSON, Sarah E.

Letters 1855-1904. Greene county, Tenn.

Sketch

Sarah E. Thompson was the wife of J. H. Thompson, a private in the 1st Tennessee cavalry U.S.A. He was captured, sent to Libby and later Belle Isle, escaped, and joined Burnside's division. While engaged as a messenger, he was captured and shot by Morgan's men. According to her own testimony and that of E. J. Brook's, lieutenant 10th Michigan,

THOMPSON, Sarah E. Sketch(2)

Sarah Thompson revealed the location of General John Hunt Morgan to Gillem, which led to the death of the guerilla leaders. From Sept. to Nov. 1864, Mrs. Thompson served as annurse on a Federal hospital in Knoxville, Tenn., and Dec. 1864, Jan. and Feb. 1865 she served in a like capacity in a Cleveland, Ohio hospital. In 1865 and 1866 she delivered a series of lectures in numerous Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York cities. Although illiterate, ~~he~~^{her} subject, or perhaps

THOMPSON, Sarah E. Sketch(3)

her ability as an orator, attracted large crowds. Mrs. Thompson married Orville J. Bacon of Broome county New York on Jan. 1, 1866. The public soon forgot and the Government was not generous in its rewards for her services. In 1877 Mrs. Thompson was employed as a clerk in the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. at \$600 per year. The renewal of temporary appointments and the struggle to maintain herself and her three children on her salary caused her much difficulty.

THOMPSON, Sarah E. Sketch(4)

The collection contains some letters to Mrs. Thompson by soldiers who considered her noble and heroic. There is an account of Morgan's capture written by Mrs. Thompson, which is made almost valueless because of her bad spelling. The bulk of the material is made up of testimonials and applications for positions in Washington in the 1880's and 90's. There are some later letters evidently written by the Bacon children which are gossipy and inconsequential. *

* XEROX COPY FILED
WITH COLLECTION.

Recon

C

Thompson, Stephen W.

Papers, 1864

Davisburg, Oakland Co., Mich.

Section A

1 item & 1 vol.

5-1-58

GUIDE

Thompson, Stephen W. Papers, 1864.
burg, Mich. 1 item & 1 vol.

Davis-
Sketch

This collection consists of a diary of 1864 by Federal soldier Stephen W. Thompson and a copy of a statement of his military service in the U. S. Army from 1862-1865.

Names mentioned include Lewis Cass, Henry Clay, Abraham Lincoln, and E. M. Stanton, John Bell Hood, William Woods Averell (1832-1900), George A. Custer (1839-1876), George B. McClellan (1826-1885), James William Reilly (1839-1910), and Philip Henry Sheridan (1831-1888).

Subjects mentioned include the weather;

Thompson, Stephen W.

2

Union Army atrocities, camp life, clothing, depredations, food, and soldiers' letters; Union and Southern Army casualties, prisoners, and troop movements.

On Nov. 8 the presidential vote in Thompson's outfit (the 5th Regt. Mich. Cav. Vols.) was 152 for "old Abe" and 65 for "Little Mac." On Sept. 23, Thompson and his comrades shot and hanged some Confederate prisoners. On the 29th they burned barns, mills, and grain and took anything they wanted. Thompson frequently tells about shooting a hog. On Dec. 1-2 he

Thompson, Stephen W.

3

tells about livestock taken from the Confederates. On Dec. 24 he says, "...we have to live on the country and so we have all that we can wish for...."

Federal Army installations mentioned include Camp Parole, near Annapolis, Md.; Camp Stoneman, D. C.; and U. S. Army Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Among the Confederate forces mentioned is Mosby's Men, a guerrilla band.

Federal Army units mentioned include the Army of the Shenandoah; 94th N. Y. Art. [?]; 1st

Thompson, Stephen W.

4

Regt. of Va. Cav. (Union); 1st Regt. of Mich. Sharpshooters; 8th Regt. of Mich. Inf.; 14th Regt. of Pa.; and 54th Regt. of Pa. Vols.

Thompson's statement of service states that he participated in several battles in 1864 which Thompson himself does not so much as mention in his diary for that year. For instance, the statement has him at the Battle of Yellow Tavern on May 10. Actually the battle was on the 11th. Thompson's diary shows him to have been in Mich. on both days.

However, he participates in a number of

Thompson, Stephen W.

5

of skirmishes (Oct.-Dec., 1864) not referred to in the statement of service. He speaks of the following battles: 3rd Battle of Kernstown and Winchester (July 23-24); Battles of Martinsburg (July 25), Front Royal (Sept. 22), Woodstock (Oct. 9), and Cedar Creek (Oct. 19); Sheridan's Raid on Gordonsville (Dec. 8-28); and the Battle of Madison Court House (Dec. 21, not 24, as the diary states. Note: this battle was a part of Sheridan's Raid).

Thompson, Stephen W.

6

Thompson is listed as Stephen W. Thompson, Co. B, 5th Michigan Cavalry in *Michigan Soldiers and Sailors*.

Recon

C

Thompson, Thomas

Letters. 1849-1851

Abbeville, South Carolina

Section A.

3 pieces

NOV 5 1933

Thompson, Thomas MSS. 1849-1851
Abbeville, S.C.

Personal letters.

Thompson, Waddy

Papers, 1821-1851

Greenville, Greenville Co., S. C.

Section A

7 items

4-14-38

Recatalogued, 6-3-66

Thompson, Waddy. Papers, 1821-1851. Greenville,
Greenville Co., S. C.

Waddy Thompson, a Whig politician, served as U. S. Representative from S. C. (1835-1841) and as ambassador to Mexico (1842-1844).

In a letter dated Mar. 26, 1821, Thompson wrote Samuel Hale concerning mortgage regulations in S. C.

On Nov. 28, 1827, David Johnson wrote Thompson, then serving in the S. C. legislature, to vote for judicial reform in S. C. Johnson

Thompson, Waddy.

2

presented several arguments advocating reorganization of the state court system.

William Ballard Preston, in a letter of Jan. 8, 1830, discussed Thompson's family, politics in S. C., and a public gathering in Charleston supporting a move to address a petition to Congress seeking financial assistance for the building of a railroad in Charleston.

Writing on Apr. 22, 1840, Hugh Swinton Legare complimented Thompson on a recent speech, expressed the view that treasury notes

Thompson, Waddy

3

were unconstitutional, and commented on the Harrison-Tyler campaign in S. C. This letter was transferred from the H. S. Legaré Papers.

Thompson wrote Antonio López de Santa Anna, President of Mexico, to request the release of a Texan arrested because he allegedly participated in a fight between Texans and Mexicans. This fragment is from a letter probably written during Thompson's tenure as minister to Mexico, 1842-1844.

A letter of Feb. 16, 1847, was written to Thompson from his sister Maria who asked

Thompson, Waddy

4

Thompson to procure a discharge for one Theodore.

In a bill of complaint issued May 15, 1851, Waddy Thompson sued Gilbert L. Thompson and Richard I. Coxe for failure to pay him the sum agreed upon for lobbying services rendered by Thompson. The lobbying was for federal legislation relative to the claims of American citizens against Mexico.

Done C

Thompson, Wilborn

Papers, 1862(1862-1864)1876

Manassas, Prince William Co., Va.

Section A

48 items

10-1-57

GUIDE

Thompson, Wilborn. Papers, 1862(1862-1864)1876.
Manassas, Va. 48 items. Sketch

Wilborn Thompson served in the 56th, and later 55th, Georgia Regiment. Bound to a duty to the Confederate States, it was nevertheless with great pain that he left his farm, wife, and two children in Manassas and joined the Ga. Vols.

He began his service in the area around Chattanooga and Knoxville and Lookout Mountain, Tenn. In early 1863 he was near Vicksburg, Miss. Before the campaign was finished there, however, he was called home to attend the

Thompson, Wilborn

2

funeral of his father. He was returned to a new base near Dalton, Ga., and spent the remainder of the time in that area.

The content of his letters is largely personal. His primary interest is back on the farm, and he fills his letters with directions to his wife about the business of farming. His main concern is getting money to her, and he worries constantly about how they are getting along.

His letters do not provide much information about the war itself, though in a few

Thompson, Wilborn

3

scattered sentences he often portrays a vivid picture of the plight of his regiment. Food and clothing are most frequently commented upon: (June 25, 1862; Sept. 29, 1863; Oct. 3, 1863; Nov. 30, 1863; May 6, 1864; Aug. 27, 1864).

A few military operations and skirmishes are reported upon: near Chattanooga (June 16, 1862, Oct. 26, 1862), near Vicksburg (Mar. 27, 1863), near Chickamauga Station (Oct. 16, 1863), and near Dalton, Ga. (Nov. 30, 1863 and Feb. 27, 1864).

Thompson, Wilborn

4

A noteworthy item included in these papers is a letter to Wilborn Thompson from a friend stationed near Richmond. He describes heavy fighting in that section, acknowledging the superior force of the enemy. (Sept. 25, 1863)

MSS.

Sec. A

Thompson, Wilbur.

Letters, 1862-1864.

2 items.

Confederate soldier in Georgia.

Collection contains two letters from Thompson to his family, expressing his war weariness.

Cataloged from Guide.

*lcs

1. Thompson, Wilbur. 2. Soldiers--
Confederate States of America--
Correspondence. 3. United States--
History--Civil War, 1861-1865. 4.
Confederate States of America. Army--
Military life.

NcD

23 JUL 98

39537426

NDHYme

THOMPSON, Wilbur Letters 1862- 1864.
[Georgia] 2 pieces Sketch

Wilbur Thompson was an average Confederate soldier of limited education. His wife was Charlotte G. Thompson. He was interested in hearing from home and knowing about his crops and his family's welfare. In 1864 he was weary of the war, anxious to get home, and most interested in the talk of peace.

Treasure Room

S-3936

S Thompson, William

Recon

^C
~~TS-15~~

Receipt Book, 1807-1811

Charleston, S.C.

62 pp. Paper 10x15 cm.

This volume contains various types of receipts.

JAN 21 1942

Thompson, William G.

C

Papers, 1756 (1801-1864) 1873

Timberville, Rockingham Co., Va.

XVIII-A

92 items

6-23-56

GUIDE

Thompson, William G. Papers, 1756-1873.
Timberville, Va. 92 items. Sketch.

Letters and some papers of several Pennsylvania Dutch families in the Shenandoah Valley of Va. George Shrader and others migrated to Tenn., Ohio, and Ind., and sent letters back to Va. from those areas. The following topics are included: land in Green Co., Ohio, reported good in 1832 but a newcomer could only get it if he had quite a bit of money; Congress land expected to be available near Laporte, Ind., in 1835; prices of farm products in Baltimore in 1837; shortage of money and business failures

Thompson, William G.

2

due to the panic; campaign letter from a candidate to the Va. legislature; difficulties of paying a debt to someone at a distance; abolition question serious in Woodstock, Va.; a severe drought in Ohio in 1839; spending summers at a spring in 1841; directions for sending money by mail from Va. to Ohio; describing educational attainment : "John has cyphered to square root" in 1850; and prices of farm products in Indiana.

Several soldiers' letters are included: the 8th Star Artillery was in Huntersville, Va.,

Thompson, William G.

3

Feb., 1862 staying in the courthouse and jail in comfortable quarters; a letter of Mar., 1864 transmitting a petition of residents of the Shenandoah Valley to President Davis requesting that men be allowed to remain home to raise provisions for the community; a soldier of the 12th Va. Cavalry describes the Natural Bridge, stealing food, mud outside their tents, entertainment of singing around campfire, and his hopes that the Yankees will be stopped if they again try to attack Richmond, and later he refers to regular mail service as a great pleasure.

Thompson, William G.

4

The miscellaneous legal papers are a bond, summons for a witness, deed, promissory note, and some bills and receipts. Most interesting are two expense accounts signed by a quartermaster for the Confederate Army listing a bill for pasturing horses in 1864. A tax form for the Confederate tax in kind on agricultural products in 1864 is also included. An appointment as notary public in 1873 bears the signature of Gilbert C. Walker, governor of Va.

Thompson, William Hollis

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

MSS.

x

Thompson-Gamble family papers, 1795-1852.

111 items.

Residents of Middlebury, Conn., and Recklesstown, N.J.

Primarily correspondence between members of the Thompson and Gamble families. Chief correspondent is Thomas Gamble, U.S. Navy commander. Other correspondents include: David Thompson, Gamble's brother-in-law; Seth Hunt, a land agent; and Stephen Kemble, who wrote to Gamble about his English uncle, Thomas Gamble. Other topics concern the recovery of land in West Florida, a former British possession; family misfortunes; estates and land claims; and the embargo of 1807-1809. Includes biographical

NcD 21 SEP 95 33184566 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

**Thompson-Gamble family papers, 1795-
1852. ... (Card 2)
sketches of Thomas Gamble, who died in
Pisa in 1818, letters concerning his
estate, and an engraving of Gamble.
Unprocessed collection. Cataloged
from accession record.**

*** pj**

MSS.
x

Thompson-Gamble family papers, 1795-
1852. ... (Card 3)

1. Gamble family. 2. Thompson family. 3. Gamble, Thomas, 1783-1818. 4. Gamble, Thomas, Major. 5. Hunt, Seth. 6. Kemble, Stephen. 7. Thompson, David. 8. United States. Navy--Officers' letters. 9. Embargo, 1807-1809. 10. United States--Foreign relations--1801-1809. 11. West Florida--History. 12. Great Britain--Colonies--West Florida. 13. Recklesstown (N.J.). 14. Middlebury (Conn.).

NcD

21 SEP 95

33184566

NDHYme

Thomson, Charles.

Papers, 1779-1788

Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pa.

Section A

5 items

6-16-54

GUIDE

Thomson, Charles. Papers, 1779-1788. Philadel-
phia, Pa. 5 items Sketch

This collection contains miscellaneous documents signed by Charles Thomson, who was secretary of the Continental Congress during its entire existence. All of the items relate to the conduct of public affairs. They are as follows: an extract from the minutes of the Congress, "Resolutions of Congress respecting each State's quota of money to be paid into the United States Treasury"; an extract from the minutes concerning a new arrangement of

Thomson, Charles.

2

the Commissary Department of the Army; a document signed by Thomson concerning South Carolina and Georgia territorial claims; a Congressional resolution signed by Thomson; and a letter, perhaps from Thomas McKean, to Thomson accepting an appointment to serve as a member of a court for hearing a question between the states of South Carolina and Georgia.

From the Marmaduke Floyd Collection.

Thomson, Charles Edward Poulett, First Baron
Sydenham

Papers, 1833-1839

London, England

XVIII-E

8 items

3-6-68

Thomson, Charles Edward Poulett, First Baron Sydenham. Papers, 1833-1839. London, England

Charles Edward Poulett Thomson, First Baron Sydenham (1799-1841), British politician and administrator, was Vice President (1830) and President (1834) of the Board of Trade and Governor General of Canada, 1839-1841.

On Aug. 17, 1833, Sir Edward Baines acknowledged Thomson's dedication of a volume to him and requested a forthcoming report of the Committee on Trade and Manufactures before republishing a history. On Jan. 31, 1835, he noted his new book, History of Cotton Manu-

Thomson, Charles E. P., First Baron Sydenham 2
factory in Great Britain.

Lord Holland commented on May 19, 1835, about appointing manufacturers as magistrates for which Thomson had recommended several persons.

Edward Baines (1774-1848), M.P., expressed the concern of the woolen traders and manufacturers for a reduction in the tariff on olive oil imported from the Two Sicilies (Oct. 24, 1835).

On Jan. 20, 1836, Sir James Stephen, Under Secretary for the Colonies, refused an offer

Thomson, Charles E. P., First Baron Sydenham 3
from Thomson and explained why he did not want to leave the Colonial Office without proper recognition of his service there by the government. On Jan. 26 Stephen gave the qualifications of Mr. Codd for the police magistracy at Lambeth and commented about the Middlesex magistracy.

On Jan. 11, 1839, Henry Labouchere reported from Paris that his negotiations were blocked by a governmental crisis.

Thomas Spring-Rice, Chancellor of the Exchequer, evaluated the soap drawbacks given

Thomson, Charles E. P., First Baron Sydenham 4
to the textile industry (March 5, 1839), and
there is a draft of Thomson's reply on page
three.

Thomson, Kate

S-3929

C

Recon

Autograph Album, 1876-1880

"Bonnywood," Hampton Co., S. C.

30 pp.

Boards

12 x 20 cm.

7-8-41

MSS.

x

**Thomson, Nathan S.
Papers, 1826-1895.
ca. 100 items.**

Includes pamphlets and printed material concerning the Jennens Association, formed for the recovery of the estate to the rightful heirs of William Jennens of Acton, England, who emigrated to the U.S. in the 17th century. The Jennens Association was active in both England and the U.S.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession record.

***pj**

MSS.

x

Thomson, Nathan S.
Papers, ...

(Card 2)

1. Jennens, William. 2. Jennens
Association. 3. Estates (Law)--
England. 4. Acton (England). 5.
Claims against decedents' estates. 6.
Distribution of decedents' estates.

NcD

21 SEP 95

33184523

NDHYme

Thorburn, Septimus Smet

Papers, 1897

Bracknell, Berkshire, England

XVIII-E

1 item

12-13-67

Thorburn, Septimus Smet. Papers, 1897.
Bracknell, Berkshire, England.

Septimus Smet Thorburn (1844-1924) of the Indian Civil Service was commissioner of the Rawalpindi Division on Oct. 6, 1897, when he reviewed his career, noted his work on a new book, and commented on the legal, agricultural, and political situation in India as described in his recent book, His Majesty's Greatest Subject (1897). The addressee was Srunt[?] Reid of Aberdeen.

Thorne, Edward Alston

ds

Papers, 1831 (1862-1873) 1904

Littleton, Halifax co., N. C.

23-B
~~Tab. 91~~

GUIDE

12-5-51	745 items
2-2-60	1 item added
9-13-62	598 items & 4 vols. added

Thorne, Edward Alston.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Thorne, Edward Alston Papers, 1831-1904.
Littleton, Halifax Co., N.C.

Edward Alston Thorne (b. 1828) was the son of Wm. Williams and Tempe W. Thorne. He was born in Halifax Co., N.C. on Dec. 27, 1828. He was prepared for college by Rev. T. M. Jones, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church under the ministry of Robt. J. Carson. He completed his literary education at the Univ. of N.C., read medicine under Dr. Chas. Skinner, and attended medical lectures at the Univ. of Pa. in 1846-47. In June, 1852 he married Alice M. Harriss,

eldest daughter of Thomas and Martha Helen Harriss Whitmell. To this union were born Tempe, Wm. Williams, Martha Helen, James Harriss, Elizabeth Harriss, Edward Alston, Thomas Whitmell, Mary Whitmell, and Buxton Williams Thorne.

During the Civil War, Thorne served as ordnance officer in Gen. Ransom's brigade. He served in N.C., Va., and Tenn., and rose to a captaincy. After the war he returned to farming. There is no evidence in these papers that he ever practiced medicine.

Will (1831) of John Alston of Halifax Co.--the executors were his son-in-law, Marion

Thorne, Edward Alston. Sketch. 3

Saunders, and Edward Alston; invoice to Thos. C. Williams of Warren co. for the sale of his tobacco; letter from Warrenton, N.C. in 1859 which speaks of balls and a circus in town; letters to E. A. Thorne from commission merchants in Petersburg through whom he was selling tobacco.

As an ordnance officer Thorne wrote from Camp Topail in Mar., 1862 about some of the difficulties he had had in transporting supplies and unpleasant conditions in camp, including a shortage of food. In one letter he characterizes Gen. Ransom. There are papers relating to ordnance supplies. In Oct., 1862 he was near

Thorne, Edward Alston.

Sketch.

4

Winchester, Va., he saw service at Fredericksburg and in Apr., 1863 was at Kinston, N.C. During June of that year he was in camp near Drury's Bluff, Va., in July he was at Petersburg, and in the spring of 1864 was stationed at Greenville, Tenn. He writes about Gen. Longstreet's activities, the arrival of Gen. Morgan's forces, and his distribution of supplies. By Oct., 1864. he was back at Petersburg.

After the war Thorne returned to Halifax co. In 1866 he was appointed tax assessor. That same year his daughter Tempe and her cousin, Mollie Williams, were at Kittrell Springs (N.C.)

Thorne, Edward Alston.

Sketch.

5

Female College. In 1867 he was given the agency for selling cultivators in N. C. for an Ohio Company. Letters during that year from cotton factors in Petersburg -- one mentions the price of cotton. There are quarterly conference records of the Roanoke (N.C.) circuit, a membership certificate of Thorne in the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society, copy of a will of Adam Cockran of Halifax co., annual report of the president of the board of trustees of Trinity^{College}, to the N.C. annual conference of the M. E. Church, South, and a biographical sketch of Thorne.

Thorne, Edward Alston.

Sketch .

6

Other matters treated in the correspondence are: Thorne's sending money by the Adams Express Co.; sale of his cotton through M. A. Hamilton & Co. of Baltimore; appointment of a supt. of religious work among Negroes in the N. C. and Va. conferences of the M. E. Church, South; marketing of the cotton of John J. Pearce of Battleboro, N.C. through the Hamilton firm of Baltimore; sale of the cotton of Thorne's nephew, Walter Clark; sale of Thorne's cotton in Nov., 1873 by commission merchants in Norfolk; supplying of planters by merchants; prices of cotton

Thorne, Edward Alston

Sketch

7

in 1874; John Graham's views on Cleveland and N. C. politics in 1891; and a meeting of members of the Populist Party in Raleigh in 1897.

Autograph cards have been prepared for J. W. Alspaugh, R. H. Anderson, J. A. Baker, P. G. T. Beauregard, G. W. Brooks, Walter Clark, Sr., Samuel Cooper, F. W. Dawson, E. C. Elmore, Josiah Gorgas, Henry Heth, D. H. Hill, B. R. Johnson, R. E. Lee, James Longstreet, ^{B. F. Moore} J. L. Orr, Robert Ransom, Jr., J. A. Seddon, ^A Sr., R. B.

Thorne, Edward Alston

Sketch

8

Vance, Jr., A. M. Waddell, and W. M. Wingate.

1 item added, 2-2-60. A business letter of July 16, 1869, about selling cultivators for an Ohio concern.

Methodist Church records include: Roanoke Circuit, Records, 1867-1869; Littleton Circuit, Quarterly Conference Minutes, 1896-1897, 1905.

598 items and 4 vols. added, 9-13-62: Mainly business and personal letters, legal papers, bills, receipts, printed material, and miscellaneous items. Some letters discuss the Clark

Thorne, Edward Alston

9

family. Correspondents include Walter Clark, Sr., B. E. Fernow, B. F. Moore, and James Wilson. North Carolina legal papers include land deeds and surveying plats. Printed material subjects include N.Y. commodity prices. The miscellany section has circular orders by C. S. Gens, S. B. Buckner and Robert Ransom, Jr.

The five volumes are two notebooks and three account books, one of them containing a letter about a cotton claim.

The Nathaniel Allen Papers, accessioned in 1984, include at least a few references to Edward Alston Thorne.

Thorne, James W., and Isaiah Townsend

Papers, 1813-1837

New York and Albany, Albany Co., N. Y.

Section A

23 items

6-6-60

Thorne, James W., and Isaiah Townsend. Papers, 1813-1837. New York and Albany, N. Y.

James W. Thorne was engaged in the merchandising business in various parts of New York. In 1842 he was in the U. S. Custom House in New York City. Isaiah Townsend of Albany, N. Y., was a contractor for the U. S. Army during the War of 1812.

The papers largely concern the supplying of U. S. troops during the War of 1812 and claims for such supplies. It appears that at one time Thorne and Townsend were partners in some enterprise.

Thornton, Wm. C.

C

Papers, 1805 (1825-1845) 1854

Philadelphia, Philadelphia co., Pa.

Cab. 82

8-27-51 100 items

GUIDE

Thornton, Wm. C. Papers, 1805-1854. Phila-
delphia, Pa. 100 items. Sketch.

The central figure of this correspondence, which is largely that of the related Compton Thornton, Treadway, and Wainwright families of London, Va., and Pa., is Wm. C. Thornton. By 1817 he was associated with John G. Smith & Co. of Richmond. Between then and May, 1820 he took a position with the U. S. bank in that city. Within a few years he had left the bank and was in a mercantile business near Prince Edward Court House, Va. with his brother-in-law, Thos. Treadway, Sr. After two years in

that business he sold out and went to N. Y., where he went into business with Thos. Treadway, Jr., nephew of Thos. Treadway, Sr. Later he entered the U. S. bank in Philadelphia. There he remained until the early 1840's when he returned to the field of business.

In a letter of Aug., 1805, Townsend Compton writes from London about several members of his family and the fear there of an invasion by Napoleon's forces; in Dec., 1816 he writes of the depression in England, says Pitt's measures have nearly ruined the country, states that Spain and Ferdinand VII would disgrace a nation

of barbarians, calls Castlereagh harebrained, goes further in criticizing Ferdinand, and says that the Duke of Orleans is the only member of the Bourbon family who is generally respected; and on May 1, 1820 he writes of the continued depression in England, praises the Spanish revolution, and speaks of the success of the actors Kean and Matthews.

There are letters to Rachel, Rebecca, and Abraham M. Church and to James Martin; letters from Medmor Goodwin in London in 1817; Mary Treadway in 1826 to Rebecca Thornton, wife of Wm. C. Thornton; letters to Rebecca from a

Thornton, Wm. C. Sketch.

4

sister Caroline in Farmville; Sarah H. Thornton and M. F. Thornton to their uncle, Wm. J. Wainwright; letters, starting in Oct., 1839, from T. T. Treadway at the Univ. of Va. to an aunt and to his cousin, Edward C. Thornton of Philadelphia; of Elizabeth Russell Norwood of Boston to her friend Mrs. Wm. Wainwright (In a letter of Aug. 1842 she differs with Mrs. Motte on women's rights); letter from T. T. Treadway of Prince Edward in 1842 giving his attitude toward being a slaveholder; letter from Newton in Jan., 1844 which tells of lectures and debates in that town on temperance; letters to Sarah A.

Thornton, Wm. C. Sketch.

5

Thornton from girl friends; letter of Mary Treadway in Dec., 1852 commenting on Uncle Tom's Cabin; other family letters.

Thornton, William W.

Record Book, 1860-1862

Prince William County, Virginia

102 pp.

Boards

20 x 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Section A

9-12-58

Thornton, William W. Record Book, 1860-1862.
Prince William County, Virginia.

Record of the Prince William Cavalry Company,
attached to the 36th Regiment of Virginia Mili-
tia, giving lists of names and quartermaster
accounts for supplies. Many pages are blank.

Thoroton, Thomas

Papers, 1760

London, England

XVIII-E

1 item

1-24-67

Thoroton, Thomas. Papers, 1760. London,
England

Thomas Thoroton (1723-1784), British politician, served in the House of Commons, acted as the political agent of the Duke of Rutland, and was secretary to the Board of Ordnance, 1763-1770.

Thoroton was a friend of Lieutenant General John Manners, Marquis of Granby, who became the British commander in Germany in 1759 during the Seven Years' War. On May 4, 1760, Bennet Storer, chaplain with Granby's forces at

Thoroton, Thomas

2

Osnabrück, reported on the progress of the commander's illness and the plans for the troops to march towards Paderborn.

Recon

C

Thorp, Benjamin Peter

Letters and Papers. 1837-1889.

Granville County, North Carolina

Section A

28 pieces

Nov. 26, 1937.

Thorp, Benjamin Peter Papers and Letters.
1837-1889. Granville County, N.C.
Sketch 28 pieces

This collection contains the papers and accounts of Benjamin P. Thorp of Granville Co., N.C. The accounts are valuable in that they give prices of various commodities mainly during the 1840's.

NOV 26 1937

MSS.

2nd 45:A Thorp, Willard, 1899-
Papers, 1980-1983.

21 items.

Educator, editor, writer, and
advocate of American Literature. Thorp
received degrees from Hamilton College,
and Harvard University. He taught at
Smith College and later Princeton
University.

Collection contains correspondence,
the next to the last draft of "Arlin
Turner, 1909-1980," and a checklist of
"The Published Writings of Willard
Torp," compiled by Steven V. Justice
and autographed by Thorp. Following
Dr. Arlin Turner's death in 1980, Prof.
Cliver W. Ferguson, editor of the
"South Atlantic Quarterly," asked
Torp to write a tribute to Turner

NcD 11 MAY 98 39100518 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

2nd 45:A Thorp, Willard, 1899-

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

for the journal. These papers mainly relate to the preparation of that tribute. Correspondents include Thelma (Mrs. Arlin) Turner, Prof. John McElroy, and Ferguson. This collection is part of the Jay B. Hubbell Center for American Literary Historiography.

Partially processed collection.
Cataloged from accession records.

*lcs

1. Thorp, Willard, 1899- 2.
Turner, Arlin. 3. Jay B. Hubbell
Center for American Literary
Historiography. 4. Authors, American--
Correspondence. 5. Authors,
American. I. Justice, Steven,
1957- II. Ferguson, Oliver W.

NcD

11 MAY 98

39100518

NDHYme

Thorp, Willard. Papers. Princeton, Mercer Co.,
New Jersey

Willard Thorp, educator, editor, and writer, who calls himself a "convert, not a founder" of American literature (See Jay B. Hubbell papers), was born in Sidney, New York, April 20, 1899. During his high school days in Sidney, Thorp read all the American writers he could find in the village library for the high school curriculum taught only English literature. At Hamilton College, Clinton, N.Y., where he obtained his A.B. degree in 1920, there were no courses

in American literature either. Nevertheless, since his Greek was woefully lacking, he majored in English, rather than the classics. After graduation he went to Harvard receiving a master's degree in 1921. While at Harvard he audited the only American literature course offered. After three years of teaching at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., Thorp transferred to Princeton where he focused on Elizabethan drama. During each summer he steeped himself in American writings. In 1926, he was awarded a Ph.D. and a job as instructor in

Thorp, Willard

3

English--the beginning of what was to be a long career at Princeton in the English Department, leading to Emeritus status in 1967. When the professor who had been teaching the only course in American literature Princeton offered retired, Thorp was given that class. Four years later he and Professor Lawrence Thompson offered the first graduate course in American literature. From such small beginnings grew the present program at Princeton and Thorp's reputation as an advocate of American literature.

During the year 1931-1932, Thorp was the American Learned Society's Fellow to England. As a visiting professor he has taught, largely in the summer sessions, at the universities of Hawaii, Virginia, Harvard, Minnesota, Washington, Yale, Rice, and Duke. He was a Guggenheim Fellow in 1966-1967.

Thorp has contributed widely to journals, has served on the editorial board of the American Literature journal, and written many reviews of American writings even after retirement.

Thorp, Willard

5

Among his publications are American Humorists (1964), American Writing in the Twentieth Century (1960), Restoration Literature, and Triumph of Realism in Elizabethan Drama, 1558-1612 (1928). He is the editor of Lives of Eighteen from Princeton (1946), American Issues (1941), Modern Writing, Poetry in Transition (1932), A Southern Reader (1955), and a co-editor of the Literary History of the United States (1948).

Following the death of Arlin Turner in 1980, the editor of the South Atlantic Quarterly,

Oliver W. Ferguson, wrote to Thorp asking him to write a tribute to Turner for the next issue. Thorp accepted. The Thorp papers contain the next to the last draft of that tribute and the correspondence, arranged chronologically, with Ferguson, Mrs. Turner, and Professor John McElroy, one of Turner's former graduate students, relating to the preparation of "Arlin Turner, 1909-1980."

Thorp, Willard (1899-). Papers

1 volume added, 6-30-83. This addition is a checklist of "The Published Writings of Willard Thorp" compiled by Steven V. Justice at Princeton University.

MSS.

x

Thorpe, Earl E.

**Papers, 1942-1990 (bulk 1965-1982).
1225 items (1.7 linear ft.).**

**Clergyman, historian, and social
activist.**

Consists of six series:

**Correspondence, Writings and Speeches,
Pictures, Printed Material, Clippings,
and Genealogical Papers. Primarily,
materials in the collection address
Thorpe's work at North Carolina Central
University (formerly North Carolina
College), and his stints as a visiting
professor at Harvard and Duke
universities. Thorpe's service as
chair of the program committee for the
1979 meeting of the Association for
the Study of Afro-American Life and
History (ASALH), and his term as**

NcD 21 JUL 94 30803804 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Thorpe, Earl E.

Papers, ...

(Card 2)

president of the ASALH in 1980 are also well represented. The bulk of the collection consists of the personal and professional correspondence of Thorpe. Personal correspondence with family and students, and material reflective of Thorpe's life in the ministry are scattered throughout.

Collection inventory in repository.

MSS.

x

**Thorpe, Earl E.
Papers, ...**

(Card 3)

**1. Harvard University--History--
Sources. 2. North Carolina Central
University--History--20th century. 3.
Universities and colleges, Black--North
Carolina--History--20th century. 4.
Historians--United States--
Correspondence. 5. Afro-American
historians--North Carolina. 6. Afro-
American clergy--North Carolina. 7.
Afro-American college teachers--North
Carolina--Durham.**

NcD

21 JUL 94

30803804

NDHYme

Thouret, Michel Auguste (1748-1810).

Papers, 1798.

Paris, France.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the
History of Medicine--MS. Div.

1 item.

4-8-60

MSS.

x

Three Arts Club.

Records, 1936-1992.

359 items.

Women's society for the arts founded in 1936.

Correspondence, minutes of meetings (1969-1988), programs, constitution and by-laws, clippings, photographs, and printed materials, relating to the Three Arts Club of Durham, N.C. The Three Arts Club was a women's society founded in 1936 by Nan Cole (Mrs. R. Taylor). Its activities focused on art, music, and literature. Includes original poem by Camille Biddle entitled "The Three Arts," and clippings on one member's death, Julia Mueller.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged

NcD 21 SEP 95 33184557 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Three Arts Club.

Records, ...
from accession record.

(Card 2)

* pj

1. Mueller, Julia. 2. Cole, Nan,
(Mrs. R. Taylor). 3. Biddle, Camille.
4. Three Arts Club. 5. Women--
Societies and clubs. 6. Literature--
Societies, etc. 7. Art--Societies,
etc. 8. Arts and society--North
Carolina. 9. Clubs--North Carolina--
Durham. 10. Durham (N.C.)--History.
11. North Carolina--Social life and
customs.

NcD

21 SEP 95

33184557

NDHYme

Three Arts Club (Durham, N.C.).

Records, 1962-1992. Addition, 300 items (0.5 lin. ft.)

Minutes of meetings, 1969-1988, financial records, and program materials. Also includes constitution and bylaws, some correspondence, clippings, programs, and printed materials.

Transfer: 10/13/92

Accessioned: 10/26/92

Acc. No.: 92-081

Thrift, George N.

Recon

Papers, 1857-1860

Greenwood, Albemarle Co., Va.

Section A

24 items

12-7-57

Thrift, George N. Papers. Greenwood,
Albemarle Co., Va.

This collection consists mainly of personal letters to George N. Thrift. Other subjects mentioned include slaves in Virginia, their treatment (letter of May 17, 1859), sales, and disposition in estates; Thrift's school records; and the following schools in Virginia: Brookhill School, Albemarle County; Locust Grove Academy, Albemarle County; and Virginia Female Institute, Staunton, Virginia. Dr. Birckhead, who is mentioned, is probably Edward

Thrift, George N.

2

F. Birckhead, whose papers are in this department. William Early is also mentioned.

Throop, Amos.

Papers, 1807.

Providence, Providence Co., Rhode Island.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item.
History of Medicine--MS., Div.

4-8-60

Thurlow, Edward, First Baron Thurlow

Papers, 1765

London, England

XVIII-E

1 vol.

12-3-64

Thurlow, Edward, First Baron Thurlow. Papers, 1765. London, England.

Edward Thurlow, First Baron Thurlow (1731-1806), lord chancellor, began his legal career as a barrister of the Middle Temple in 1754. He was appointed solicitor general in 1770 and attorney general in 1771. He was a staunch supporter of the position that Britain should maintain her authority in the dispute with the American colonies. In 1778 he was created Baron Thurlow and appointed lord chancellor, an office he held until 1783.

Thurlow, Edward, First Baron Thurlow.

2

Thurlow first entered Parliament at a by-election for the pocket borough of Tamworth, Dec. 23, 1765. He held this seat until 1778 when he became a peer. The by-election resulted from the resignation of George Bussy Villiers who became vice chamberlain of the royal household. Thurlow's candidacy was supported by Thomas, Third Viscount Weymouth (later First Marquis of Bath), and George, Fourth Viscount Townshend. On Oct. 29, 1765, Weymouth and Townshend signed an agreement whereby they would both support Thurlow. Their

Thurlow, Edward, First Baron Thurlow 3
agreement is printed in Great Britain, Historical
Manuscripts Commission, The Manuscripts of the
Marquis Townshend (London, 1887), p. 401.

Before the election a canvass was made of
the voters of the borough. The record of this
canvass is a manuscript volume (30 pp.)
entitled "State of the Voters at Tamworth
this 15th Day of November 1765." Two hundred
and sixty-six voters are listed with their
names, occupations, and residence by streets.
One column is entitled "Whether for Lord
Townshend, Lord Weymouth or Doubtful and
Reasons why." In this column each voter's

Thurlow, Edward, First Baron Thurlow

4

political affiliation is stated or estimated, and the reasons for each decision are given. Therefore, the volume is a frank analysis of the interests that were expected to guide the voters in the election.

Further information about this election and Thurlow's connection with Weymouth and Townshend appears in Robert Gore-Browne, Chancellor Thurlow (London, 1953), especially pages 30-32.

M-3932

Recon C

86 Thurman, William Pleasant

Latin, Greek and mathematics notebook
1857-1858. University of Virginia

Charlottesville, Virginia

NOV 5 1933

Treasure Room

Recon 3931
33-46
C

Thurmond, Benjamin

Sale Book of Estate. 1848-1851

Buckingham Co., Va.

SEP 24 1935

Thurmond, John A.

Recon C

Papers, 1825-ca. 1914

Fabers Mill, Nelson County, Virginia

Cab. 46

74 items

19 items added, 1-21-37

9-27-35

7 items added, 6-4-57

74 items & 4 vols. added, 3-20-63

Thurmond, John A. Papers,, Fabers
Mill, Va. 100 items.

John A. Thurmond was a farmer and captain in the Virginia militia in 1847. He was of Fabers Mill, Nelson County, Va., and he married Sarah Jones of Amherst Co., Va. Sarah had several sisters, three of them being Mary, Eliza, and Molly. Most of this collection consists of correspondence among these sisters, and their letters have little value except for genealogy. There are several letters, however, to Sallie Jones from her cousin, Charles G. Jones, written from Nashville, Tenn., in the fifties. On May 30, 1854, he wrote that cholera had just broken

Thurmond, John A.

2

out there and a good many people had left town, and on Apr. 14, 1856, he spoke of a fire that destroyed the Nashville Inn, five wholesale houses, and the courthouse.

There are several letters of Thurmond and a few bills. He served in the Confederate Army, but the soldiers' letters in this collection are of little consequence.

7 items added 6-4-57. The letters include the following subjects: Edward Page; General R. E. Lee; elections; rumors; the Confederate Congress, the Conscript Bill, and the Currency Bill; the militia reserves of Nelson and Amherst

Thurmond, John A.

3

counties, Va.; a Confederate Board of Exemptions, and exemptions from the Confederate Army; hardships of that army; commodity prices; bonds; accounts from the devastated areas of the Confederacy and depredations by the U. S. Army; and troop movements of the 51st Regt. of Va. and Wharton's Brigade, all in the Confederate Army. This addition to the collection was originally a part of the Don Preston Peters Collection.

74 items and 4 vols. added, 3-20-63:

Mainly miscellaneous financial and legal papers

Thurmond, John A.

4

of John A. Thurmond and his family. The four volumes are a ledger, two account books, and a memorandum book. A letter of February 27, 1878, concerns the Religious Herald.

MSS.

**6th 11:A Thursby-Pelham, Arthur Harvey, b. 1874.
Papers, 1883-1886.**

2 items.

Clergyman of the Church of England.

Name also seen listed under "Pelham."

**Collection contains Thursby-Pelham's
volumes, entitled "The Murray, 1883,"
and "The Murray, 1886," containing
manuscripts written and bound together
in the form of a monthly magazine.**

**Compiled principally by Thursby-Pelham,
and his brother, Charles Augustus
Thursby-Pelham (1871-1886), the volumes
include stories, poetry, drawings,
cards, two writings about the
Charterhouse that Charles attended, two
watercolors, and antique cards for
Christmas and the New Year.**

Cataloged from Guide.

NcD 21 JUL 98 39522083 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

6th 11:A Thursby-Pelham, Arthur Harvey, b. 1874.
Papers, ... (Card 2)
*lcs

1. Thursby-Pelham, Arthur Harvey, b.
1874--Manuscripts. 2. Thursby-Pelham,
Charles Augustus, 1871-1886. 3.
Charterhouse. 4. New Year cards. 5.
Christmas cards. 6. Watercolor
painting--19th century--Great Britain.

NcD

21 JUL 98

39522083

NDHYme

Thwing, Charles Franklin

Papers, 1901

Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio

Section A

1 item

1-4-78

Thwing, Charles Franklin. Papers. Cleveland,
Cuyahoga Co., Ohio

Charles Franklin Thwing (1853-1937) was an ordained minister, educator and author. He was educated at Harvard, Andover Theological Seminary and Chicago Theological Seminary, and received numerous honorary degrees. He was a Congregationalist pastor in Mass. and Minn. (1879-1890). He was president of Western Reserve University and Adelbert College (1890-1921). He served as an officer or trustee in several civic organizations. He authored more than 15 books

Thwing, Charles Franklin

2

on the ministry and higher education.

Henry M. Flagler (1830-1913) writes to Thwing in Oct., 1901, in response to a request by Thwing that he participate in the creation of a memorial in Cleveland, Ohio. Flagler says that his funds are tied up in his Florida enterprises.

Recon <

Ticknor, Francis Orray

Letters and Poems. 1839-1880.

"Torch Hill," Columbus, Muscogee Co., Ga.

1 box. cab.63.

2 original mss.
37 typewritten cops.
1 item added

Aug. 23, 1939.

OCT 27 '40

OCT 27 '49

Ticknor, Francis Orray

Letters & Poems 1839-1880

Columbus, Ga. 2 orig. pieces 37 copies.

Sketch

Francis Orray Ticknor was born in Jones County, Georgia, Nov. 13, 1822, and lived all his life in that state. A practising physician by vocation, he was a poet, musician, and horticulturist by avocation. He had no literary ambitions, and destroyed much of his writing. He was highly esteemed by Paul Hamilton Hayne both as poet and friend. He

MAR 31 1942

Ticknor, Francis Orray Sketch (2)
died Dec. 18, 1874. (For more detailed biographical information, see Dictionary of American Biography.)

Although this set contains but one piece by Ticknor's own hand, it offers valuable information on the poet in the form of typed copies from the M. T. Furlow Collection of the correspondence between him and William N. Nelson. Many of these letters contain poems with the author's comments thereon and also numerous references to his family, his life, and activities. In addition the set contains one

*See also Anne Cheney "Francis Orray Ticknor," M.A. Thesis, Duke University, 1934.

Ticknor, Francis Orray Sketch (3)
original, presumably from Nelson.

Tiemann, George.

Papers, 1834.

New York, N. Y.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item.
History of Medicine--MSS. Div.

4-8-60

Tiemann, George. Papers, 1834. New York, N. Y.
1 item. Sketch.

Patent for a surgical instrument, a scarificator, issued in 1834, renewed Mar. 23, 1846, and signed by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

Tiernan, Barney

Papers, 1843-1939

Galveston, Galveston County, Texas

Section A

15 items

7-9-62

Tiernan, Barney. Papers, 1843-1939.
Galveston, Galveston Co., Texas

Barney Tiernan apparently was involved in mining in the Southwest. His papers consist of miscellaneous items relating to him and his family. A letter of Sept. 12, 1899 concerns mining in New Mexico. The transfer of a baseball team from Kewanee, Illinois to Marshalltown, Iowa is discussed on Feb. 17, 1914, by Randall Parish, the author.

Among the legal papers are several deeds of trust, a stock certificate, and three commis-

Tiernan, Barney

2

sions appointing M. Jeff Tiernan a notary public
in Galveston County.

MSS.

x

Tiernan, Charles Bernard.

Letters, .d.

2 items.

Lawyer in Baltimore, Md.

Letters from Tiernan in which he mentions he has written a book about his family, identifies McHenry Howard, a Confederate soldier from Baltimore, Md., and speaks of other matters concerning heraldry and genealogy.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession record.

*pj

1. Tiernan family--Genealogy. 2. Howard, McHenry, 1838-1923. 3. Maryland--Genealogy. 4. Lawyers--Maryland--Correspondence.

NcD

25 SEP 95

33198623

NDHYme

Tiernan, Frances Christine (Fisher)

Recon

Papers, 1872

Salisbury, Rowan Co., N. C.

Section A

1 item

12-1-60

Teirnan, Frances Christine (Fisher). Papers,
1872. Salisbury, Rowan Co., N. C.

Frances Christine (Fisher) Tiernan (1846-1920) was a novelist. Her first novel, Valerie Aylmer (1870) was published under the pseudonym of "Christian Reid", the name she used to sign this letter to an autograph collector (Oct. 21, 1872).

Tietjens, Eunice

See Head, Eunice (Hammond) Tietjens

Tilghman, Tench

Papers, 1781-1815

Talbot County, Maryland

Section A

7 items

7-10-62

Tilghman, Tench. Papers, 1781-1815. Talbot
County, Maryland.

Col. Tench Tilghman (1744-1786) of Talbot County, Md., was a patriot and a member of George Washington's staff during the Revolutionary War. These papers contain three letters. One by Tilghman in 1785, to his Uncle Matthew Tilghman, concerns the price of Maryland tobacco, family matters, and Tilghman's management of his tobacco interests. John Hoskins Stone (1745-1804) wrote to Tench Tilghman on Apr. 3, 1786, concerning tobacco and mentioning Tilghman's illness

Tilghman, Tench.

2

(a fatal one).

In 1815 Tench Tilghman's cousin Edward (1750-1815), a Philadelphia lawyer, writes to Wm. Cooke of Baltimore about land development.

Among the business papers is a bill of lading of 1785 by Tench Tilghman and Company for shipping tobacco to France by order of Robert Morris of Philadelphia.

The papers conclude with an undated broadside giving George Washington's eulogies on the character of Col. Tilghman on his death in 1786.

Tilghman, William

D.S.

Papers, 1671 (1783-1793) 1876

Chestertown, Kent Co., Md., and
Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pa.

XIV-F

852 items and 6 vols.

8-6-62

6 items added, 9-10-62

8 items added, 3-28-63

1 item added, 1-19-65

SEE SHELF LIST

17 items added, 9-25-65

5 items added, 11-5-65

Tilghman, William

D.5²

Papers, 1671 (1783-1793) 1876

Chestertown, Kent Co., Md., and
Philadelphia, Philadelphia Co., Pa.

XIV-F

SEE SHELF LIST

1 item added, 6-12-68
(in Picture Cab II,
Drawer 8)

1 item added, 11-2-68

Tilghman, William

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Tilghman, William. Papers, 1671 (1783-1793)
1876. Chestertown, Kent Co., Md., and Phila-
delphia, Philadelphia Co., Pa.

William Tilghman (1756-1824), a distinguished lawyer and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was a member of the large and ancient Tilghman family of Maryland's Eastern Shore. His papers contain a few scattered items belonging to his father, James Tilghman, also a lawyer who moved to Philadelphia ca. 1762. William and James

Tilghman, William

2

Tilghman were loyalists who retired to Talbot County, Maryland, during the Revolutionary War. William's brother, Tench, was on the staff of General George Washington. (See Tench Tilghman Papers in this department.) After the Revolution Wm. Tilghman remained in Maryland, being admitted to its bar in 1783. His papers principally concern his practice in Chestertown, Maryland, 1783-1793, and his service in the General Assembly, 1788-1793. With his marriage to Margaret Allen in 1793,

Tilghman, William

3

he moved his residence to Philadelphia. Papers of Tilghman's large legal practice contain some of the oldest names in Maryland history. Aside from about 570 business letters, this practice is represented by a large mass of legal papers which are arranged by counties, a few personal business papers, legal miscellanea, and bills, receipts, promissory notes, accounts, and inventories. It is impossible to list all the names mentioned in the papers, most of which are valuable for

Tilghman, William

4

genealogical research. Many early estates on the Eastern Shore are involved in land disputes settled by the courts. Notes on commerce are scattered through the correspondence from 1759, when the case of a Dutch ship involving maritime law is noted in a letter to James Tilghman.

In 1774 the shipping of large quantities of wheat from the River Wye is described.

At the end of the Revolution William Tilghman was admitted to the practice of law by

Tilghman, William

5

the Eastern Shore General Court of Cecil County, Maryland. Either at that time or shortly thereafter a movement developed to prevent his practice of law because he had been a loyalist - "a disaffected person."

Tilghman presented his arguments to the Court for permission to practice law, including the fact that he had taken the oath of allegiance to the new country.

Among his early correspondents are Jacob Giles, Joseph Carle, Henry Pearce, Thomas

Tilghman, William

6

Bennett Willson, Michael Jenner Stone, John Rawlings, James McCabe of "Hibernia," Charles Heath, James Henry, James Hollyday, Anthony Addison, James Finley, Jr., James Cheston, Solomon Wright, Thomas Shearer, Cornelius Comegys, Daniel Charles Heath, Richard Tilghman, James Pearce, James Ringgold, James Hodges, Edward Tilghman, and Joseph Wilkinson. The letters reveal the period as one of financial uncertainty for most businessmen and planters. References to notes, collections,

Tilghman, William

7

and suits make up the contents of the letters. There is little material on speculation in western lands, although the sale of Maryland land and litigation concerning it is frequent. Robert and Alexander McKim of Baltimore write in 1790-1792, as does Archibald Robinson. Wm. Gale, Matthew Tilghman, Hanson Briscoe, Patrick Hamilton of Charles town, Thos. Smyth, John Digges, Francis and Charles Lowndes, S. Calister, Benjamin Chew, Samuel Hughes, David Meeken, James Scott,

Tilghman, William

8

Horatio Sharpe, Philip Thomas, and Wm. Ward are among the later correspondents. Little personal comment enters the papers. The Ph. B. Hand letter of Dec. 10, 1794, is exceptional in that it comments on the people of Chestertown, Md., and on Joseph Priestley. Robert Milligan seems also to have been a close friend of Tilghman.

William Tilghman was a member of the General Assembly from 1780-1793. A folder of petitions and acts relates to this phase of

Tilghman, William

9

his career. This material pertains mostly to settlement of local affairs involving the sheriffs and county commissioners. A petition for disposal of reserved [military] lands in Allegany County west of Fort Cumberland, and an evaluation of land in the various counties in 1782-1783, are accompanied by an estimate of the cost of building a turnpike between Baltimore and Washington (40 miles with bridges) which is undated, but appears to be the beginning of the great modern high-

Tilghman, William

10

way. Petition for a road in Cecil County is also included. Evidently William Tilghman was involved in the Maryland House of Representatives in the passage of a bill concerning the Church of England in Maryland. A note from William Smith of the Maryland Senate in 1788 encloses a proposed bill to regulate the election of vestrymen in the Protestant Episcopal Church. A sketch of the legal history of the Church of England in Maryland from the days of William and Mary is

Tilghman, William

11

in the handwriting of Wm. Tilghman.

Tilghman family legal and business papers have reference to Richard Tilghman (1724), Carry and Tilghman, and Matthew Tilghman. In 1787 Wm. Tilghman was involved in business with Robert Morris and Henry Drinker of Philadelphia. Information about Edward Tilghman's estate (1788), land transactions of Jas. and Wm. Tilghman, particularly in Luzerne County, Pa., and the settlement of Wm. Tilghman's estate by Edward Burd and Benjamin Chew in 1829

Tilghman, William

12

is included in these family business papers.

A large group of miscellaneous business papers is connected with the legal practice of Tilghman. A bill for carriage repairs in 1799 is made to Capt. William A. Washington. St. John's College, Annapolis, 1796, and Charlotte Hall School 1801-1816, have a few accounts and bills.

A large number of deeds, indentures, wills, estate records, court records, and legal papers are placed under various county names.

Tilghman, William

13

The bulk of the papers belong to Cecil, Kent, and Queen Annes counties. On these records for Cecil County are the names of Carroll, Dulaney, Digges, Veazy, Bouldin, Bordley, Patterson, Comegys, Cox, Miller, Lawson, Milligan, Earle, Pearse, and many others. There are in particular papers referring to the Bouldin and Bordley families. On March 8, 1786, a disposition of slaves is made. The wills of Elizabeth Peale, George Wells, Elizabeth Veazy, and Sarah Bordley are from Cecil

County.

A list of fees due the Clerk of Charles County contains a long roster of its citizens, ca. 1818-1819. Other lists are not dated.

A bond of conveyance, dated 1795, in Harford County, concerns a large tract of Georgia land held by Gabriel Cleristie in partnership with Henry Lee and Samuel Hughes.

Wm. Stump's land deed to his daughter, Eliza (Stump) Boyd in 1823, is accompanied by Mary C. Stump's notebook, 1818.

A large collection of papers from Kent County begins with copies of the 1748 will of Philip Davis. Activities of the Dulaneys, Raisins, Magruders, Pages, Chestons, Luther Martin, and the Hynsons; Jamison, Johnstone and Company of Glasgow; the Ringgolds, the Maxwells, and many other families receive frequent mention. The Briscoes and the Wrights are noted ca. 1785. In March, 1784, the justices of the peace for the county are named: John Scott, Robert Maxwell, James Claypole,

Morgan Hurtt, Wm. Stevenson, Richard Graves, Thos. Van Dyke, James Lloyd, and John Woodland. Estates, land and roads, debts, crops—all these subjects give a glimpse of Kent County people at the end of the eighteenth century. John Nicholson, William Salisbury, Cornelius Van Sant, the Briscoe estate, Samuel Chew, Thos. B. Hands, and Peregrine Letherbury are lawyers and planters.

The Queen Annes County documents contain copies of the 1736 will of William Pender, the

Tilghman, William

17

1768 will of Sarah Emory, and the 1775 will of Thos. Sands. Among the names on the various legal documents are: Dr. Samuel Thompson, Edward and Solomon Clayton, Dr. Thos. Bennett Willson, Samuel Massey, John Culbreth, James Edmondson, and John Harwood.

A part of a copy of the will of John Edin, 1785, and a codicil are with the St. Marys manuscripts.

For Talbot County, land deeds and surveys of early inhabitants in the seventeenth cen-

tury include John Nunam of Miles River, Jacob and Elizabeth Abraham, and Richard Carter of Carter's Plains. John Bryan, Edward Lloyd, John Lee Masters, and Daniel Charles Heath are among the names on the legal papers.

In 1789 Thos. Gates, rector of St. Peter's Parish and the town of Easton, Md., secured a list of subscribers for sums to keep an Episcopal minister in Talbot County.

Other counties represented in the legal

Tilghman, William

19

papers are Worcester, Somerset, Prince Georges, Frederick, Dorchester, Chester, Caroline, Carroll, and Anne Arundel counties.

Among the volumes are:

(1) Digest, 1747-1760, of cases at law in which James Tilghman was an attorney before he left Maryland in 1762. Many names such as Edward Shippen of Pa., Benjamin Chew, Michael Earle, James Tillotson, Benjamin Tasker, and William and Joseph Boone are among those concerned. Jas. Tilghman was

Tilghman, William

20

involved in cases in the Vice Admiralty Courts in Philadelphia, a situation which probably influenced his decision to move to Philadelphia in 1762;

(2) "A System of Law concerning Estates," by Richard Tilghman IV. Law concerning estates was the center of legal practice in Maryland in the eighteenth century;

(3) Legal notes kept by Wm. Tilghman when a young man;

(4) Docketts of William Tilghman, Kent

Tilghman, William

21

County, 1794, March Term of Court. 3 vols.
One volume is fragmentary, with no date nor
place designated.

Two items included here relate to summaries
of cases dealing with land.

6 items added 9-10-62 concern "John and
Jacob's Pasture", land in Talbot Co., Md.,
originally part of the grant, "Carter's Plains".
The Ratcliff family- Richard, John, and Joseph-
evidently owned this land, and the will of
Richard Ratcliff, 1720, substantiates this.
Land deeds and claims of the heirs of Joseph
Ratcliff are contained in this addition.

8 items added, 3-28-63. These papers concern a case in 1781 of John Rawlings against Levi Hollingsworth, Philadelphia merchant. These are accounts and letters to Hollingsworth about the flour business. A bond of Gilbert Falconer to Rawlings made in 1785 is included. Evidently William Tilghman was the lawyer of the Rawlings family.

1 item added, 1-19-65, is a letter to Harriet Emily Hoffman of Baltimore. She was the young niece of William Tilghman.

Tilghman, William

23

17 items, added 9-25-65, are legal papers signed by, or concerning James Claypoole as justice of the peace and lawyer in Kent Co., Md., 1782-1792. Evidence in various cases as well as indentures form the bulk of the papers. Of interest is the suit in 1787 of James Claypoole for his son James who was stabbed by young Thomas Ringgold, a student.

Three items concern the debt of Benjamin Binney, in 1778, to Samuel and William Wallis, who tried to collect this money and finally brought suit in 1782.

Tilghman, William

24

5 items added, 11-5-65: are letters of Benjamin Chew, Jr., to Edward S. Burd. Both men were executors of William Tilghman's will; hence this correspondence concerns his estate.

1 item added, 6-12-68: Deed executed for William Tilghman by his attorney George Meade on Aug. 31., 1798. This deed transfers from Tilghman of Philadelphia to John Kettand, merchant of that city, twenty tracts of land containing 1000 acres each on the Oconee River in Washington County, Georgia.

Tilghman, William

25

1 item added, 11-2-68: A promisory note
signed by Joseph and Joseph J. Tilghman
(Dec. 23, 1836).

Tilley, Nannie Mae

Papers, 1924-1939

Durham, Durham Co., N. C.

11-14-69

17 items

Section A

SEE SHELF LIST

Tilley, Nannie Mae

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Tilley, Nannie Mae. Papers, 1924-1939

The first item in the collection is a photostat of an obituary of James A. Bonsack from the Philadelphia Record (June 3, 1924).

The letters written to Miss Tilley by several members of the family of J. E. Bonsack and others, and a rather lengthy typed article concern John E. Bonsack's uncle, James A. Bonsack, inventor of a machine for manufacturing cigarettes. There are also numerous references to Jacob Bonsack, grandfather of John E. Bonsack and owner of a large woolen mill at Good Intent, Va. (See also the John Bonsack Papers.)

MSS.
x

Tilley, Nannie M. (Nannie May), 1898-

Papers, 1883-1946.

704 items.

Historian; curator of Manuscripts
Dept., Duke University.

Chiefly correspondence and other
materials collected by Tilley
concerning servicemen in World War II,
the Bonsack family of Virginia, and
tobacco cultivation and manufacturing
in Virginia. The large group of
letters from U.S. servicemen reveals
attitudes about military service, U.S.
participation in World War II, and
about Duke University, where many of
them had been students. Another
group of letters is from the John
E. Bonsack family, and concerns the

NcD 27 SEP 95 33205055 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Tilley, Nannie M. (Nannie May), 1898-

Papers, ... (Card 2)
Bonsack family genealogy, particularly
James E. Bonsack, inventor of cigarette
rolling machine, and Jacob Bonsack,
grandfather of John E. Bonsack, who
owned a woolen mill at Good Intent, Va.

Further materials, chiefly photostats
of reports from Richmond, Va., printed
in the New York Journal of Commerce,
concern the production and marketing of
tobacco in Virginia and methods of
handling leaf tobacco.

Partially processed collection.
Cataloged from Guide and accession
record.

*pj

1. Bonsack,

John E.

2. Bonsack

NcD 27 SEP 95 33205055 NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Tilley, Nannie M. (Nannie May), 1898-

Papers, ... (Card 3)
family. 3. Bonsack, Jacob, 1819-1889.
4. Bonsack, James E. 5. Duke
University--Students. 6. United
States. Army--Military life. 7.
Soldiers--United States--
Correspondence. 8. Tobacco--Virginia.
9. Tobacco Industry--United States--
Economic aspects. 10. Cigarette
industry--United States. 11. World
War, 1939-1945--Personal narratives,
American. 12. Universities and
colleges--North Carolina--Durham. 13.
Woolen and worsted manufacture--
Virginia. 14. Virginia--
Industries. 15. Good Intent (Va.)
--Industries.

NcD

27 SEP 95

33205055

NDHYme

Tillinghast, William Norwood

See Tillinghast Family

Tillinghast Family

(See Inventory D)
(File for Box List)

Papers, 1765-1971

Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., N. C.

2-C;

Vault*

2630 items & 21 vols.

4-30-58

SEE SHELF LIST

138 items & 4 vols.

added, 2-3-67

21 items added, 4-1-67

2071 items & 23 vols.

added, 6-11-74

(See also bound
vol. cards)

*Medal in box labeled "Relics:
Jewelry, Medals, etc."

Tillinghast Family

2

Papers, 1765-1971

Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., N.C.

1 item added, 1-4-78

Tillinghast Family

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Tillinghast Family. Papers. Fayetteville,
Cumberland County, N. C.

The Tillinghast Family Papers from Fayetteville, N. C., begin at the original family homes in R.I. and Mass. An old copy of a letter from Sir Francis Bernard, Royal Governor of Mass., written in the mid-1760's, describes the turmoil in Boston. The Sons of Liberty and their activities are mentioned, evidently during the period British troops were quartered in homes of Boston citizens. Paris Jencks Tillinghast, Sr., of Uxbridge, Mass., and his wife

Tillinghast Family

2

Eliza (Pearce) Tillinghast with their family moved to Fayetteville about 1804, although the family had entered business there at an earlier date. They were descendents of Pardon Tillinghast (1622-1718) who came into Rhode Island in 1645; hence the papers show continued interest in New England relatives and friends. The Paris Jencks Tillinghast family about 1804 consisted of several brothers and sisters who had settled in Fayetteville: Daniel Jencks, William, Holroyd, Paris Jencks, Jr., Cyrus P., Samuel Willard, Joanna Jencks, Anne Powell, and Sally Eliz-

Tillinghast Family

3

beth. These Tillinghasts and northern relatives wrote of cotton and tobacco prices and markets; of Massachusetts politics; of relations with France and England; of the effects of the Embargo on Taunton, Mass., merchants; and of trade by sea on the Atlantic coast. The portrayal of social life and customs in North Carolina beginning about 1800 continues throughout the papers. The letters before 1860 center in Hillsboro, Fayetteville, and Chapel Hill, N.C. The Tillinghast family had business connections in Hillsboro as early as 1821. Samuel

Tillinghast, Family

4

Willard Tillinghast began to court Jane Burgess Norwood of that place in 1827. The Huske family of Fayetteville was also related to the Norwoods. All these large families corresponded. The first group of Tillinghast papers concern Jane (Norwood) and Samuel W. Tillinghast after their marriage in 1830.

Samuel Tillinghast comments on the Fayetteville Academy in 1811, when he was beginning as a merchant in the commission business. Land deeds of the Tillinghasts for Cumberland County appear about this time. The business letters

Tillinghast, Family

5

of the 1820's show mercantile accounts and business relations with such famous firms as Brown and Ives of Providence. Till 1860 the Tillinghasts will continue to go North to New York and Providence for merchandise. The family will also be interested in transportation in many forms. Governor Gabriel Holmes of N.C. subscribes to the Cape Fear Navigation Co. in 1824.

The family of Judge William A. Norwood of "Poplar Grove," Hillsboro, N. C., write many letters to Daughter Jane and her husband, Samuel Tillinghast. Judge Norwood was a colleague

Tillinghast, Family

6

of Judge Willie P. Mangum on the Circuit Court bench in 1830. His daughter Eliza married William James Bingham; her letters will come from Hillsboro, "The Oaks," Orange County, and the famous Bingham School at Mebane. Brother William Norwood of Richmond, Va., and Georgetown, D.C., is an Episcopal rector whose letters will reflect the continuous family interest in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Brother Joseph Norwood from Wilkesboro, N.C., will tell of the Jones and Lenoir families of Yadkin Valley. Many family letters will come from the mountains.

Tillinghast, Family

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Judge Norwood (1774-1842) died many years before his wife, Robina (Hogg) Norwood, whose letters from Hillsboro and Chapel Hill to Jane Tillinghast form a continuous narrative of social and family affairs till 1860. She gives news of the Webbs, the Strudwicks, the Longs, and the Hoopers of Hillsboro.

Mrs. Norwood spent the end of her long life in Chapel Hill with her daughter Helen (Norwood) Mickle, whose family wrote many letters from "The Village". Robina Norwood was a ~~first~~ cousin of Sir Walter Scott, who reputedly wrote

her many letters after she left Scotland with her father, James Hogg, to settle in Hillsboro about 1774, and which letters were ruined by water and ^{then} burned. Her brothers, James and Walter, changed their names to Alves, their mother's family name. Her sister Helen married, first, William Hooper of Hillsboro and, second, Joseph Caldwell, President of the University of North Carolina.

Samuel W. Tillinghast wrote to Jane a description of the great fire of 1831 in Fayetteville, when his business and house were des-

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troyed. On Aug. 3, 1831, William Norwood Tillinghast was born in Hillsboro while his father was "cleaning up" and starting over again in Fayetteville. Samuel described on Sept. 14, 1831, the high excitement in Fayetteville over the rumors of slave insurrections in Wilmington and Duplin and Sampson counties. (This condition was the result of restrictive legislation on slaves passed by the N.C. legislature in 1830 and 1831.) By 1836 the condition of the deaf and dumb son, Thomas Hooper Tillinghast (born 1833), will be reflected in family corres-

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pondence. Beginning in May, 1842, many letters will be written by him from the Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Staunton, Va., and from the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at New York City. Little David Ray Tillinghast, a younger son, also deaf, will attend the New York school in the 1850's.

Paris Jencks Tillinghast, Jr., the older brother of Samuel Willard Tillinghast, left Fayetteville for Columbus, Ga., about 1838. His first letters deal with hard times during the panic of 1838. He continued to write a

long series of letters on Columbus, cotton planting, politics and finances in Ga., the Tillinghast and Jencks family genealogy, and his own family until 1869. His daughter Emily married, sometime in the 1830's, John C. Taylor of Oxford, N.C., and her family will write letters and visit extensively. The Tillinghast family in Georgia settled on the banks of the Chattahoochee River, from where younger members went to Florida to live.

Frequent mention is made in these letters of "white" and "black" families, illnesses,

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visits, weddings, deaths, and births. Personal debts are always mentioned.

Political comments before 1860 are casual. Judge William A. Norwood described election activities of Whigs and Loco Focos in 1840. He described the political speeches of Louis D. Henry (1788-1846) and spoke of the wit of Mangum, Waddell, and Graham. Louis D. Henry attacked John Motley Morehead.

Temperance movements are noted in Hillsboro in Nov., 1842, when the Teetotal Society brought a Baltimore lecturer to town. Also in 1842

J.M. Morehead and Louis D. Henry had a "talk" in Fayetteville in June, with the Whig party jubilant over Morehead's chances in the election.

The settlement of the estate of William A. Norwood in 1842-43 brought complicated property divisions and dispositions of a number of Negroes. John Wall Norwood, a lawyer at Hillsboro, moves into the family home, "Poplar Grove," later called "Poplar Hill". (This house, the home of James Hogg, was later purchased by Julian S. Carr of Durham, and the farm named Occonechee.)

Edward Lee Winslow, an associate of Samuel

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W. Tillinghast in the Plank Road Co. at Fayetteville, and his wife Caroline have social notes in the papers in the 1840's.

William James Bingham and his family moved their school from Hillsboro to a new location in Orange County in Nov., 1844. "Oaklands" became the famous Bingham Academy. Here William and Robert (the sons who moved the academy to Mebane, N.C., in 1864) grew up. Many papers came from these Bingham cousins. John Huske Tillinghast (born 1836) is educated at "The Oaks" from 1849 to 1854. Details of school

Life continue through the 1850's in the letters.

After the Fayetteville fire of 1845 in which Samuel W. Tillinghast lost property, his family problems are those of providing for a large group of children. William Norwood Tillinghast's letters begin at this time. There is continuous comment in the papers on schools in Hillsboro and Fayetteville, evidently privately operated. The cousins of the Huske-Norwood-Tillinghast clan are very numerous. By the 1850's the center of interest shifts from Hillsboro to Fayetteville, where many prominent families, such

as that of Dr. Benjamin Robinson, are mentioned.

James Cochran Dobbin comments from Washington, D.C., on the Mexican War and the Tariff of 1846.

Samuel Tillinghast and his son William were interested in transportation. Their letters have references to extensive plank road building around Fayetteville. Samuel was treasurer of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Co. William Strudwick wrote from Macon, Ala., in Jan., 1850, giving many details of plank construction. John M. Rose letters to S.W. Til-

linghast deal with the plank roads and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley R.R.

Sarah Ann Tillinghast wrote on Apr. 20, 1850 to brother John H. Tillinghast about the visit of a so-called Herman Melville to Fayetteville. She believes (rightly so) that he is a charming imposter, not the New York novelist. See Jay Leyda, The Melville Log (ca. 1951), pp. xxx & 377.

William Norwood Tillinghast went into his father's store about 1850. Samuel is listed as an auctioneer whose partner in the 1840's was

James Huske. William made business trips in the 1850's to Charleston, S.C., and finally in 1853 set up his own crockery business. From the 1850's the papers are his. He became senior warden of St. John's Church, manager of the Fayetteville gas works, and secretary of the graded schools' trustees. He is known as a "strong character." Samuel, his father, made annual trips to New York, as shown by his letters, to purchase merchandise for his store.

During the 1850's John H. Small, a businessman of Baltimore, Md., wrote a series of letters

to William N. Tillinghast. On July 6, 1851, he described the death and funeral of Henry Clay, with the town of Baltimore decorated for his "lying in state." In December, 1851, he reviews the visit and character of Kossuth. His comments on the Democratic Convention of 1852 are followed by those of Samuel Tillinghast on the Whig Convention on June 18, 1852.

Paris Tillinghast reported on Aug. 22, 1851, on filibustering in Cuba, referring to the Narciso Lopez expedition and the Atares Massacre. He comments on riots in New Orleans, from which

the expedition had originated.

Samuel Tillinghast wrote a review of Fayetteville and its prospects for an unnamed state official on Nov. 22, 1852, in which he lists its products as the reason for the need to expand its banking facilities. Comment is made on the Bank of Fayetteville and its financing of the Plank Road Company.

In the '50's cousin William Giles Norwood writes many letters to William Tillinghast from Savannah, Ga., describing its business, health, and social life.

William Bingham wrote to John H. Tillinghast on June 3, 1852, concerning "an unpleasant difficulty" between faculty and students at the commencement of 1852 at the University of North Carolina. Another Bingham, a cousin of William in Tennessee, referred to the 1852 Presidential campaign on Sept. 23. He analyzed Franklin Pierce's views on slavery. John Huske Tillinghast also commented on this election in which Senator William Alexander Graham of N.C. ran on the Whig ticket for the vice-presidency.

In 1852 and 1853 the letters of Paris Jencks

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Tillinghast of Columbus, Ga., contain much genealogical data on the Tillinghast family. He spoke particularly of his grandfather, Nicholas Tillinghast, of the S.C. branch of the family, and of their connection with the Jencks family of R.I.

A number of letters are written from Normal College, Randolph Co., N.C., by Henry Mullins to John H. Tillinghast in 1853-54. Studies of the 140 students, their literary societies, and college life are described. At this time John Huske Tillinghast entered the University at

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Chapel Hill, and writes to his family details of college life. His brother, David, was enrolled in the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. An excellent description of the St. Nicholas Hotel in New York was written by S.W. Tillinghast on Aug. 24, 1853.

A.B. Hooper, a former slave of the Hooper family, gave an account of life in Liberia at Monrovia on Sept. 27, 1853.

The Paris Jencks Tillinghast letters from Georgia continue, discoursing on yellow fever on the Gulf Coast, on Young America, style 1853,

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on "the mania" of railroad construction, on the "humbug" of a transcontinental road, etc. Comment on railroad building in N.C. is frequent in the papers of this era.

On Aug. 30, 1854, Annie Jean Bingham related meeting Miss Graves in Chapel Hill, where she was raising funds for the purchase of Mt. Vernon by the Mt. Vernon Ladies Association. William James Bingham subscribed for all the ladies of his family. The picture of the William James Bingham family given by the letters is very interesting.

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John Huske Tillinghast went to the home of William Baskerville, Jr., which was "Buena Vista" in Mecklenburg Co., to teach in 1854. He studied at Hampden Sidney in 1856, from where he wrote of the Langhorne case in 1857. At this time he had decided to enter the Episcopal ministry.

Benjamin Robinson Huske, cousin of W. N. Tillinghast and a Fayetteville lawyer, has a number of business letters in the papers, beginning in 1855. He was a Confederate captain killed at Seven Pines.

Samuel W. Tillinghast attended the U. N. C. commencement of 1856, which he described in a

letter on Chapel Hill. He himself had been a student there in 1816, and mentions attending the commencement of 1817. a

Dr. John Peter Mettauer is praised in letter of Oct. 3, 1856 from John H. Tillinghast, and he mentions him again in a letter of Oct. 16. Dr. Mettauer was a son of a French physician, Dr. Francis Joseph Mettauer, who came to America with the French Army and settled at Prince Edward Courthouse after the Revolution.

Greensboro Female College commencement in 1857 is described on Mar. 20, 1857.

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Sarah Ann Tillinghast (later a teacher and poetess) has many letters from the 1850's, when she began her teaching career. John Huske Tillinghast went from the Belmont Theological Seminary in Kentucky in 1858 to the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1859, from whence his letters mention Episcopal efforts to send mis-

sionaries to China. By this time many young cousins in the family are teaching school.

Robina Norwood is described at her death in Jan., 1860, when her many literary interests are noted.

The Secession movement is reviewed by Paris Jencks Tillinghast, Jr., Feb.-May 1860, with good comment on Abolitionists, the split of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. Many social and family letters from cousins and business letters from S.W. Tillinghast from New York continue. John Huske Tillinghast comments on life

at the Theological Seminary of Virginia. The end of 1860 brought discussion of the Constitution, the territories, the Republican Party, and the election of 1860.

The state of confusion in Washington, D.C., is described by J.H. Tillinghast on April 15, 1861, when martial law, guards, rumors, etc. are noted. From Georgia comes news of rising prices and lack of newspapers. Young David Ray Tillinghast and the Rev. William Tillinghast are on northern soil, David never being able to come home till after the war. From Lenoir, N.C.,

cousins report enthusiasm for the Volunteers, for whom the ladies make uniforms. Young Norwood cousins enter the service. The victory at Bethal is received with joy. In Chapel Hill the ladies make shirts for Fisher's Regiment.

An interesting account of divided families comes from Eliza B. Tillinghast from Oxford, N.C., where secessionists and the old Whig-Union group divide the population between "destructives" and "conservatives."

The Tillinghast papers give a good picture of social life in N.C. homes during the Civil

War. Comments on battles, blockade running, young Confederate soldiers, family news, and Bingham School during the War (Feb. 25, 1862) are accompanied by J.H. Tillinghast's descriptive letters from Rutherfordton. He leaves his church there to become a Confederate chaplain in the 44th N.C. Regiment, C.S.A. Army, for the duration of the war. William N. Tillinghast does a short stint in the N.C. militia at Fort Fisher April, 1862, from where he writes of camp life, conscription, and food. J.H. Tillinghast also describes camp life in the Army of Virginia,

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where Robert Bingham is also serving. Charles Manly Stedman, Captain of J.H. Tillinghast's regiment, is described in skirmishes in 1862. Casualties are mentioned. Chaplain Tillinghast was at Drewry's Bluff in 1862, where he sees the N.C. 52nd and 17th and reports the Federals are using balloons. Benjamin Robinson Huske's death is noted. William N. Tillinghast hires a soldier substitute in order to provide for his numerous sisters in Fayetteville. He writes from Wilmington on Aug. 26, 1862, describing the arrival on the Sumpter of immense cannon destined for the

Charleston, S.C., defenses.

In Dec., 1862, division is made of the 17 slaves of S.W. Tillinghast who died in 1860. Casualties, the movement of Pettigrew's Brigade on Kinston in March, 1863, war progress, death, and civilian clothing are reviewed. Preaching to Confederate troops on June 8, 1863, is followed by comment on General J.J. Pettigrew.

Sarah Ann Tillinghast describes bushwhackers in Watauga County, N.C., on July 31, 1863. She comments on the influence of the "rascally" North Carolina Standard and finds Western North

Carolina for reconstruction" and against war.

The news of Gettysburg is viewed with alarm, and Wm. Norwood of Richmond writes of the terrible casualties among the N.C. troops of Pender's Division. He mentions the 44th regiment as being spared and then names Thomas Lenoir Norwood and Willie Mickle of the 37th regiment. A most interesting letter dated July 21, 1863, from Lenoir N.C., relates the adventures of "Mountain Tom" Norwood, who walked home after Gettysburg, wounded, through the whole Federal Army, finally having breakfast with General Lee. [He was first lieutenant, Co. A, 37th Regt., Pender's Division].

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A letter of Aug. 8, 1863, from "Fort Defiance" describes the Joseph Caldwell Norwood family and the Samuel Finley Pattersons.
Phoebe Caroline

(Jones) Patterson, the Edmund Jones family, and "Fort Defiance" are included.

In Aug., 1863, William N. Tillinghast writes of engineers laying out defenses for Fayetteville and calling for Negroes to work on them. He states that the Fayetteville Observer is against W.W. Holden, and believes the Standard's clique will be defeated. From Western North Carolina desertions and the strong influence of Holden and the Standard are noted. Plans to move the Bingham School to Mebane are mentioned in Dec., 1863, William Bingham now being its

head, while Robert Bingham is a prisoner at Fort Delaware.

John H. Tillinghast describes Mobile, Ala., with its blockade runners, the Federal Fleet, and an epidemic of meningitis. He believes the gay belles and married ladies to be a wicked lot.

Evidently the crockery store of W.N. Tillinghast closed during the war, and he was involved in cotton sheeting sales. On Feb. 25, 1865, Sherman is reported moving on Fayetteville, and W.N. Tillinghast must move this cot-

ton sheeting from the Rockfish Factory to save it. On Mar. 29, 1865, John Wall Norwood writes from Hillsboro of the pluck and spirit of Sarah Ann Tillinghast in the face of Sherman's army. (See Andrew's Women of the South, p. 229) He remarks on the "dreadful state of Fayetteville," on the seizure of horses, on Wheeler's Cavalry on the roads, and on the stripping of the country of grain and forage.

The aftermath of war was grim. Negro troops were reported at Warsaw, N.C., in July, 1865. Money and Negro servants had vanished. Cousin

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O.P. Taylor will write from Caddo Parish, La., where he has migrated. On Dec. 6, 1865, from Georgia come reports of lack of money and supplies, economic chaos after Sherman's raid, the conduct of Negroes, and wages of freedmen. Raleigh reports smallpox among Negroes in Dec., 1865, as does a letter from Columbus, Ga., on Mar. 3, 1866. Illness and poverty are reflected in the social life of the late sixties.

In the fall of 1865 and later, the Protestant Episcopal Church is looking to union and conserving the journals of the N. C. Councils of the war

period. W.N. Tillinghast as secretary of the Convention of the Diocese of N.C. has a number of letters from North and South, in regard to the journals of the diocese. Writers include William S. Perry, H.G. Hilson, Joseph W. Murphy, A.J. DeRosset, and John Wilkes.

N.C. Chief Justice Thomas Ruffin (1787-1870) pays tribute to the character and career of Judge William A. Norwood, July 27, 1866, in which he describes the N.C. Bar in 1807.

In Dec., 1866, David Ray Tillinghast describes the Bingham Academy buildings at Mebane. Joseph

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N. Tillinghast is enrolled at the school, writing a number of letters describing school life and William Bingham.

On Apr. 15, 1868, Sally Coit writes from the Home Institute, Sumter, S.C., where she teaches in a school for freedmen, giving a picture of Negro life at that time. Notes on political controversies begin in the papers in 1868, with elections, frauds, W.W. Holden, and Radicals receiving comment. Conduct of freedmen at Mebane in Aug., 1868, is described by J.N. Huske.

Chapel Hill is described in Aug., 1868, as

terribly depressed by the suspension of the college. On Aug. 28, Helen Mickle writes of a guard of Federal soldiers in college buildings and of incidents of Negro insolence to whites.

After 1870 David Ray Tillinghast, Thomas Hooper Tillinghast, and Sarah Ann Tillinghast begin careers as teachers in N.C. schools for the deaf and dumb. David's son, Edward S. Tillinghast, later became Superintendent of the Montana Deaf and Dumb School, from which he writes about 1900.

Prospects for the opening of the college at

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Chapel Hill brighten in 1872. William Bingham dies in Mebane. William N. Tillinghast attends Episcopal conventions and makes business trips to New York and Baltimore, giving rise to a long correspondence with his wife. He is not only manager of the Fayetteville Gas Works; he re-opens his crockery store.

William N. Tillinghast's children begin to contribute letters by the 1880's. Jane describes the moving of Davenport College from Lenoir to Hickory, where it becomes Claremont College in 1888-1889. In Apr., 1886, the genealogy

of the Rhode Island Tillinghasts is described.

In the spring of 1898 John Baker Tillinghast, William N. Tillinghast's son, serves in the 2nd N.C. Volunteers in the Spanish-American War. He writes many long letters describing mobilization, camp life, the Charleston, S.C., artillery school on Sullivan's Island, yellow fever, and the encampment on Tybee Island, Ga. There is a hurricane that strikes the tents of the N.C. 2nd. He enters government employment in Washington in 1899, writing a number of descriptive letters. His comments on Marine Band

concerts, W.J. Bryan, Admiral Dewey, and government jobs are interesting.

Alexander Tillinghast described Queen Victoria's visit to Dublin in 1900. The papers end with family letters in 1945.

Two boxes of miscellany contain many children's school exercises and four essays by Samuel W. Tillinghast on education in Fayetteville, the Female High School, the militia, and John C. Calhoun. The Fayetteville Academy has many references in these papers. Social life in Fayetteville is revealed in much of this material.

The bills and receipts concern mercantile business as early as 1807 in Fayetteville. The losses of S. W. Tillinghast in the first fire are inventoried.

The volumes of the Tillinghast papers are of interest.

Walter Hogg's Ledger A, 1783, was not an account book used in an actual business but rather a bookkeeping exercise book that he used for the study of mercantile accounting. The accounts are not set up in the form customary

for ledgers. The accounts are numbered serially as one would do for problems to solve. The posting notations refer to pages within this volume rather than to other volumes as would normally be the case. The volume also opens with two pages of directions for composing a ledger. The notation (p. 1) "Walter Hogg Began to Book-Keeping November 20th 1783" apparently identifies him as the writer of this exercise book. The handwriting is lovely copperplate round hand.

An account book, probably belonging to the

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Box 27

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Ray family; Sunday School records of St. John's Episcopal Church, Fayetteville; and miscellaneous memo books are included with the journal of Emily Robinson Tillinghast, July to Aug., 1861. This journal gives glimpses of home life in the early years of the Confederacy. On p. 21 Emily reviews the life of her father, Samuel Willard Tillinghast.

The journal of Paris Jencks Tillinghast, Sr., father of Samuel W. Tillinghast, is in two parts: 1804 and 1816. It is of much interest for its picture of early Fayetteville life and person-

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alities, speaking of tobacco and tobacco "roollers," river traffic and warehouses, the Fayetteville Academy, and the large number of Scottish "passengers" arriving in Fayetteville. Though later Tillinghasts are large slave owners, Paris J. Tillinghast, Sr., from R.I. and Mass., says of slavery (p. 51, 1804), "thou art a bitter Draught." His family is still in Rhode Island, Cyrus P. and Paris J., Jr., helping their father in his Fayetteville mercantile ventures. He comments on Wilmington, N.C., and the deserted town of Brunswick. The family is shipping tim-

ber, flour, etc., North.

By 1816 the Tillinghasts are well established in Fayetteville. Many early personalities of the town and their lives are noted. At this time, Samuel W. Tillinghast is attending the University in Chapel Hill.

William Holroyd Tillinghast, the son of Paris J., Sr., left a brief journal of the War of 1812. He comments on prices, embargoes, and scarcity of goods; the orations at the Fayetteville Academy, 1813; naval actions which include the frigates Constitution and President; mili-

tary actions which cover the campaigns on the Canadian border; and the death of Eliza (Pearce) Tillinghast. At the conclusion is a note on the death of William H. Tillinghast while serving in the N.C. militia at Fort Johnson in Sept., 1813.

Daniel Jencks Tillinghast, probably the eldest son of Paris J., Sr., and Eliza, sailed on a merchant vessel in 1804, probably from Providence, R.I., to the Far East for coffee and sugar. He describes his voyage in a logbook, Jan. to Apr., 1804. He saw Gough's Island, Java Head, and Bantam Bay. At the latter place he relates

finding many other merchant ships. Daniel J. Tillinghast died of fever in late April, 1804, at sea.

Two letter books of S.W. Tillinghast, 1824-31 and 1852-61, give details of his mercantile business with northern companies. He with Cyrus P. Tillinghast shipped cotton, tobacco, and beeswax through the warehouse and river boat, Eliza, belonging to Paris J. Tillinghast, Jr., to Wilmington and the North. The fire of 1831 ended this business. He became a storekeeper. The second letter book concerns his partnership with

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D.A. Ray till his death in 1860.

A Sales Book, 1832-1845, is from the successive auctioneering firms of Thomas Sandford & Co. and Samuel Willard Tillinghast at Fayetteville. The accounts of the latter begin in August, 1838, and his identity as owner is confirmed at the end of the volume by a list of bills receivable in 1841. The accounts date from May 1, 1832, to March 4, 1845. They include a great variety of goods including food, furniture, household goods, animals, books, houses, property, a factory, slaves, agricultural products, etc. The sales

on a given day range from only a few items to a large number. On Feb. 20, 1833, there was a large auction of the effects of Henry L. Jones which is useful as an inventory of the personal property of an individual at that time. There was a smaller auction of the effects of Mrs. David Smith on June 25, 1833. Slaves were auctioned on Nov. 21, 1832, and possibly at other times. Prices, quantities, purchases, and names of the goods are specified.

Among the Tillinghast correspondents are William James Bingham, William and Robert Bing-

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ham, Hector McKeithan, John D. Toomer, William
A. Norwood, Gabriel Holmes, John Todd, John M.
Rose, Henry Clay Robinson, Edward Lee Winslow,
Robert Donaldson, B. R. Huske, James Cochran
(Continued on next card)

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Dobbin, Joseph D. Tyler, James Huske, Samuel F. Phillips, B.W. Robinson, Thomas Atkinson, Kemp P. Battle, Charles W. Broadfoot, Miles O. Sherrill, J. Alexander Tillinghast, Andrew H. Patterson, H.L. Godwin, and F.H. Gillett.

For background material see:

1. John A. Oates. The Story of Fayetteville.
2. T.F. Hickerson. Happy Valley.
3. War Days in Fayetteville (Vol. 7, no. 1-6)
4. Andrews. Women of the South p. 229

Miss Sarah Ann Tillinghast, according to Andrews, read the 109th Psalm as bummers ran-

sacked her house just before Sherman's Army entered Fayetteville.

The letters of Apr. 20, 22, 1850 by Sarah Ann Tillinghast and her mother were used by Paschal Reeves in his, "The 'Deaf Mute' Confidence Man: Melville's Imposter in Action," Modern Language Notes, LXXV, I (Jan. 1960).

For the genealogy of the Pardon Tillianghast family, see "Genealogy of the Tillinghast Family," Bull. of the Newport Historical Society, No. 81 (Oct. 1931). 31-32.

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138 items and 4 vols. added, 2-3-67, contain valuable information on the education of the deaf and dumb in Staunton, Virginia, Raleigh N.C., and New York, N.Y., as well as the Tillinghast family and their neighbors during the Civil War.

Young Thomas Hooper Tillinghast was sent by his father, Samuel W. Tillinghast, to the Va. Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Staunton in 1842. The letters of the Superintendent, Joseph D. Tyler, record Thomas' progress, while the letters of his father and family show con-

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cern for his education. On Oct. 11, 1844, Mr. Tyler writes of appearing before the North Carolina legislature at the time that state was debating the establishment of a school for the deaf and dumb and suggesting combining N.C. and Va. instruction into one institution, as was the case in New England and N.Y. In Dec., 1844, he describes Wm. H. Cooke, a teacher of industrial crafts dismissed in "disgrace" from Staunton, who was "circulating" in N.C. to get a deaf and dumb school started.

North Carolina citizens, including Thomas

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Tillinghast, liked William Cooke. The New York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb was described in Oct. 16, 1845, by Samuel Willard Tillinghast after a visit there. Thomas continued at Staunton until 1850. At his graduation, June 1, 1850, Samuel W. Tillinghast gives a good description of the Staunton school and the countryside around it.

By 1853 Thomas Hooper and David Ray Tillinghast, both deaf and dumb, were in New York at the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Civil War letters begin with the seizure

of the arsenal at Fayetteville. The family wrote to David Ray Tillinghast in New York to keep him informed on events, and it is evident his relatives wanted him to return to Fayetteville. Either he did not wish to do so or he could not get through the lines.

The family letters describe mobilization of such units as the Lafayette Light Infantry, the Independent Light Infantry, the Ellis Guards, and the Mounted Riflemen under James Strange, and they name many young men entering the Confederate service. Comment on individual

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casualties among the troops from Fayetteville continues through the war.

The Tillinghast letters are marked by very strong pro-Southern sentiment, evidently not shared by young David in school under Dr. Peet in N.Y. On Feb. 16, 1862, Laura Dewey Bridgman, the famous pupil of Samuel Gridley Howe at Perkins Institute, writes to David about her religious views.

The family in Fayetteville teach or work, go to school, or serve in the Confederate Army. They reacted strongly to the Emancipation

Proclamation, giving a glimpse of Negroes leaving homes.

Colonel Robert Bingham of Co. G, 44th N.C. Regiment, writes a humorous letter on camp life on Feb. 7, 1863. Captured at Gettysburg, he also writes from the Union prison on Johnson's Island.

A friend of David Tillinghast, also a pupil at the New York Institute, describes the De Camp General Hospital on David's Island in New York harbor on Sept. 21, 1863

John Huske Tillinghast, a chaplain in the

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44th N.C. leaves to become a minister to a Negro congregation in Mobile in 1864.

The highlight of the Civil War letters is the march of Sherman's Army through Fayetteville. Sarah Ann, Eliza, and William describe the work of destruction. Eliza also writes, in May, 1865, of the terrible condition of Negroes freed and starving.

David Ray Tillinghast finally returns to N.C. to live in 1869, the year after Dr. Harvey Peet retired as superintendent of the N.Y. Institute.

Family letters continue into the twentieth

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century. In Nov., 1912, when she was seventy-three years old, Robina Tillinghast set down for her nephew, Alexander, an account of Sherman's troops as they raided Fayetteville for five days. As a preliminary she noted the work of the women of Fayetteville in supplying clothing to the Confederate troops as they were mobilized. Some few preparations to save possessions were made before Sherman's bummers arrived, but no one could have anticipated the conduct of the bummers. A Union guard was placed at the Tillinghast house just in time.

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Even the Negro quarters were sacked. The Negroes decided to go to Wilmington, the Union Army providing a boat, only the Granny, over eighty, stayed. Cotton factories, workshops, and foundries were burned, but the flour mill was spared. Unoccupied houses were burned. Sherman's army marched into Fayetteville six abreast, but the town closed its shutters and deserted its streets.

The bummers described by Robina Tillinghast belonged to the 5th N.Y. Cavalry under General Kilpatrick. These troops had secured wine and

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grape brandy made locally at a plantation called "Tokay". Abuse of civilians is noted here and elsewhere, as well as destruction of property.

The Tillinghasts lived on Haymount, a hill above Fayetteville and the Cape Fear River. On this hill was located the Arsenal which Robina Tillinghast described on p. 19 of her account. Everyone at the Arsenal was given two hours to move out including Major Frederick Childs, the superintendent. Then fire and demolition were applied to the sturdy brick buildings.

A second manuscript dated Nov. 30, 1912, was

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also sent to Joseph Alexander Tillinghast. This account has much repetition, but a few added details concern stragglers, who were considered more dangerous than bummers.

Miscellaneous papers include an account by Dr. Harvey Peet of the New York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb in which he analyzes the use of sign language in the education of the deaf and dumb.

Susan (Tillinghast) West [Mrs. Wm. Shaw West] wrote a brief account of the founding and history of the North Carolina Historical

Tillinghast, Family

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Commission, predecessor of the N.C. State Department of Archives and History. This is dated shortly after 1926.

A folder of genealogy includes the Tillinghast coat of arms, the family of Paris Jencks Tillinghast of Providence, R. I., and Fayetteville, N.C., the Norwood family in England and America, and biographical data on Susan Tillinghast West.

The Legal Papers Division contain copies of the 1765 will of Thomas Lenoir, the 1800 marriage bond of William Norwood and Robina

Tillinghast Family

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Hogg, the 1800 will of John Norwood, the 1819 will of Leah (Lenoir) Whitaker Norwood, and the 1830 marriage bond of Samuel Willard Tillinghast and Jane Norwood.

Among the printed materials is a small newspaper, The Fanwood Chronicle, Feb., 1865, published by David Ray Tillinghast at the New York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. The small volumes in this addition include a statement of the Rev. Job Turner, missionary among the deaf and dumb in 1892, the 1862 funeral service of Edward Peet, a teacher with the New York School,

Tillinghast Family

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and the 1930 obituary of the son of Susan (Tillinghast) West in the Report of the Adjutant General of the State of N.C., 1929-1930, p. 77

There is a photograph of Mrs. West in the Search Room of the State Archives and a small oil painting of the home built by Paris Jencks Tillinghast on the Haymount, Fayetteville, N.C.

Mrs. Susan (Tillinghast) West was the daughter of Thomas Hooper Tillinghast, who for many years was a teacher of the deaf and dumb in Raleigh. She was a graduate of Peace College and a member

Tillinghast Family

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of the staff of the State Department of Archives and History for thirty-five years. Many family possessions of historical interest were presented by Mrs. West to the Hall of History in the State Archives.

21 items added, 4-1-67, are land deeds and indentures, a will, and genealogy. The land records are of Paris Jencks Tillinghast, Samuel Willard Tillinghast, and William Norwood Tillinghast in Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., N.C. The first land transaction in 1804 involves a purchase from the Reverend Joseph

Tillinghast, Family

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Caldwell. Following these legal papers are the genealogical records of the Hogg, Huske, Pearce, Tillinghast, Norwood, and Tichborne families in North Carolina, Virginia, Rhode Island, England, and Scotland. Some of the papers are copies of data in family Bibles. The will of Samuel Willard Tillinghast, dated 1844, gives little family information.

2071 items and 23 volumes added, 6-11-74: Correspondence and other papers of the Tillinghast family. Throughout the correspondence there is information on family members and their

relationships. A letter of James Hogg in 1781 is the only eighteenth century item, but the letters from the 1840's to the 1860's primarily concern Samuel Willard Tillinghast and family. The education in Virginia and New York of Tillinghast's two deaf-mute sons, Thomas Hooper and David Ray, is the topic of several letters in the 1840's and 1850's. Included is a letter by Harvey Prindle Peet, principal of the Institution of Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb in New York. During 1855 to 1856, Robert Bingham, the educator, wrote letters from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In the

Tillinghast Family

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1860's are a few Civil War letters and items concerning the death of Samuel Tillinghast.

There is some genealogical data on the Tillinghast and other families in the 1890's.

Letters, 1907-1910, were written to Anne Troy Wetmore by educators, such as R. D. W. Connor, James Y. Joyner, G. Stanley Hall, Laura D. Gill, and Nathan W. Walker, as well as by William A. Erwin and the artist, Elliott Daingerfield. Miss Wetmore was a teacher and principal in Duke (Erwin), North Carolina, and was active in various educational organizations, such as the North

Carolina Teachers' Assembly and the North Carolina State Primary Teachers' Association.

The bulk of this addition, mainly the papers of Miss Wetmore (the future Mrs. John Tillinghast) and her family, begins about 1911 and forms a continuation of the papers already in the collection. Items in 1911 are mainly the correspondence of Anne and John Baker Tillinghast, proprietor of Tillinghast's Crockery Store in Fayetteville, culminating in their marriage in October. Letters, 1913-1916, are from relatives in North Carolina and Florida, and mention

is made in 1914 of the death of John. Much of the correspondence from 1917 to 1919, was written to Miss Caroline ("Carrie") W. Tillinghast, a nurse in training at Watts Hospital and then with the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe. Topics such as the United War Work Campaign, Armistice celebration, and a Fourth Liberty Loan Drive are discussed. The illness and death of Kemp Plummer Battle, and public schools in North Carolina are other subjects.

In the 1920's there are more letters from William A. Erwin, a friend, benefactor, and

employer of Mrs. Tillinghast. In 1925 he wrote a letter to her, encouraging the participation of women in high places in church and state. It was during this period that she remarried, this time to John's brother, William ("Bibbie" or "Billy") Norwood. As a result of Mrs. Tillinghast's active participation in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina, there is material on that denomination throughout this collection, particularly in the 1920's through 1940's. In a letter of June 24, 1925 and in miscellany of Jan. 27, 1935, there

is material on women in the church. The Diocese of East Carolina is represented in letters of Sept. 4, 1928 and Mar. 23, 1933, and in printed material, 1908, 1923, and 1939. Mrs. Tillinghast's appointment as a member of the Commission of Young People's Work in the Diocese of East Carolina was indicative of her interest in the youth of the church. There is information on the Young People's Conference in a letter of Feb. 19, 1926, and on the Young People's Service League in letters in 1936 and miscellany, 1936-1939.

The letters of Mrs. Tillinghast's daughter, Anne ("Kid") Wetmore, to her mother begin in the 1920's and continue through the 1940's. During the 1930's Anne wrote of activities at St. Mary's School and Junior College; at the Richmond Division of the College of William and Mary; and at St. Paul's Girl's School in Baltimore, where she was recreation director. She also made references to the Tar Heel Society of Maryland, of which she became president, and the North Carolina Society of Baltimore. Mrs. Tillinghast's interest in community service is revealed

by the facts that she was a member of the Cumberland Board of Public Welfare, the Board of Trustees of the Fayetteville City Schools, supervisor of community work in Erwin, and a member of the Thompson Orphanage (Charlotte) Jubilee Committee. A series of letters and items in the miscellany for 1936 document the work of this committee. In 1932 Mrs. Tillinghast lost all her money in the failure of the Cumberland National Bank, and there are some letters about family financial problems during the depression. The difficulties at Erwin Cotton

Mills were described in a letter in September by K. P. Lewis, President and Treasurer. In Aug. and Sept., 1934, there are letters from Mrs. Tillinghast telling of the strike against that company in Erwin, and one by Lewis in December, telling how the company felt betrayed by the strike.

During 1940 and 1941 there are a few letters concerning the Works Progress Administration in North Carolina, the Council of Social Agencies in that state, and the restoration of Bath, N.C. From 1942 to 1944, there are letters from men in

the Armed Forces and from Anne's cousin Frances, who was in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps; many of these letters are routine. During the 1940's Anne's letters reveal that she served in the recreation program of the W.P.A. in Wilmington; on the staff of the Recreation Department in Fayetteville; as a hostess in the Special Service Branch of the Army at Camp Mackall, N.C., during the war; and as director of a service club at Fort Bragg, N.C. Most of the items for 1948 and 1949 are sympathy letters and cards on the event of Mrs. Tillinghast's death.

Tillinghast Family

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The correspondence for the 1950's and 1960's is primarily that of Anne, William Norwood, and Mrs. William Shaw West (Susie Tillinghast). A series of letters were exchanged from the 1950's to 1966 between William N. and Angelo ("Sho") Benton Tillinghast of St. Petersburg, Fla. Many of these letters discussed fox-hunting. During this time while Anne was at Fort Bragg, her cousin Frances Pope was employed by the U.S. Foreign Service and wrote to Anne about the life of an American in the Middle East, Saudi Arabia, India, Egypt, and Sweden. They run from 1962 to

Tillinghast Family

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1966. There is a letter of Feb. 10, 1964, from Governor Terry Sanford to William Tillinghast. Correspondence to and from Mrs. West, 1966-1970, concerns her research on the Tillinghast family, a party in honor of her ninetieth birthday in 1968, and letters to Miss Esther B. Tillinghast in St. Petersburg. Jonathan Worth Daniels, William C. Pressly, and Bishop John E. Hines wrote to Mrs. West. William N. Tillinghast became ill and died in 1967, and there are letters, cards, and telegrams about that.

In 1971 there are a couple of letters about

the death of Angelo B. Tillinghast, and a brief account in a letter of the death of Daniel Jencks Tillinghast. The undated correspondence contains miscellaneous family letters, cards, and a letter from Angelo enclosing a clipping about the retirement of Walter L. Tillinghast in St. Petersburg.

The genealogical material contains information on the Tichborne and Tillinghast families, as well as a plan for proposed improvements for the Tillinghast burial ground in Providence, Rhode Island (Picture Cabinet). In the legal papers

are a deed and a final account of the estate of John H. Culbreth in 1931. There is a folder, 1930-1931, on this estate in the financial papers, containing such items as bank statements, estate tax forms, and an inheritance tax inventory. There are a couple of letters (1931, 1934) on this matter. Also in the financial papers are receipts, profit and loss statements, and material relating to John B. Tillinghast's life insurance.

The addresses and writings cover the period 1865-1932, but are primarily undated. These handwritten, typed, and mimeographed items

include poetry, words to songs, and religious writings, particularly on St. John's Episcopal Church.

In general the miscellany contains material relating to various Tillinghasts, invitations, programs, and religious material. There are only a few items from 1830 through the 1920's, including the 1850 diploma of Thomas H. Tillinghast from the Virginia Institution for Deaf-Mutes and some certificates. Throughout the 1930's and 1940's there is material on the Episcopal Church, the Young People's Service League, St. John's Episcopal Church in Fayetteville, list of bishops,

Tillinghast Family

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and copies of The Searchlight (1947), as well as information on the National Conference of Catholic Charities. In the 1940's also are copies of editorials on the Erwin Mills strike and material on the convention of the North Carolina Conference for Social Service. Undated mimeographed and handwritten religious material is included.

The clippings give more information about various Tillinghasts, including an article in 1968 about the old Tillinghast home in Fayetteville. The nineteenth-century items are about

Tillinghast Family

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General Albert Sidney Johnston, Queen Victoria, the 109th New York Regiment, and stories for young people. From 1900 through the 1960's there are clippings on persons such as Bishop Henry St. George Tucker, A. R. Newsome, Kate Burr Johnson, and Dr. A. Caswell Ellis. There also are items on the North Carolina Schools, Protestant Episcopal Church, and the annual celebration of the Battle of Moore's Creek. A folder of poetry includes such authors as Paul H. Hayne, Adeline D. T. Whitney, Abram J. Ryan, and Berton Braley. Oversize clippings and printed

material have been placed in the picture cabinet.

There are several Episcopal items throughout the printed material, particularly relating to North Carolina and Maryland and to ministers, such as the Reverend William Moultrie Moore and Bishop Henry St. George Tucker. Religious tracts and leaflets, various programs, and bulletins are contained here.

This Episcopal material continues in the volumes, including records of St. John's Episcopal Church, 1930's-1940's; St. John's Young People's Service League; and the Woman's Auxiliary. The

financial volumes are invoice books. There are two for Tillinghast's Crockery Store in Fayetteville, owned by William N. Tillinghast. They run from 1853, when the store was established, to 1861, and from 1877 to 1880. The other volume is an invoice book for the Fayetteville Gas Light Company, 1866-1883, of which Tillinghast was secretary and treasurer. Of particular interest is a task book for turpentine operations, 1849-1851, showing the use of slaves in this industry and clothing which was purchased for them. Miscellaneous volumes include a family

Tillinghast Family

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Bible, containing genealogical records; funeral booklet; autograph album; scrapbook; and notebooks.

There are pictures of several Tillinghast family members, such as Walter L., Mary A., Thomas H., and Susan (Tillinghast) West. In addition there are printed copies of photographs of Episcopal bishops, a picture of Harvey P. Peet, and a photograph of four men in Company A, Second Regiment of North Carolina Infantry during the Spanish-American War, including B. R. Huske.

Tillinghast Family

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1 item added, 1-4-78: Sarah Ann Tillinghast, in a 56-page undated letter, reminisces briefly about clothing the Fayetteville company of the 1st North Carolina Infantry (Co. F, the Lafayette Light Infantry), and she describes in vivid detail the activities of Union soldiers ("bummers") when Sherman captured Fayetteville, during the Carolinas Campaign of 1865. This reminiscence is filed among the Addresses and Writings.

Tillinghast, Family

Tillinghast, Samuel Willard, and Company

L- 5736

Letter Book, 1852-1861

Fayetteville, Cumberland Co., N. C.

161 pp.

Leather

32 x 31 cm.

4-30-58

Tillinghast Family

Sandford, Thomas, & Co.

F- 5737

Sales Book, 1832-1838

Tillinghast, Samuel Willard

Sales Book, 1838-1845

Fayetteville, North Carolina

4-30-58

Recataloged,
3-13-78

Tillman, Benjamin Ryan, Jr.

c

Papers, 1894-1897

Trenton, Edgefield Co., S. C.

Section A

9 items

11-5-33

Recataloged, 9-23-61

Tillman, Benjamin Ryan, Jr. Papers. Trenton,
Edgefield Co., South Carolina

Benjamin Ryan Tillman, Jr. (1847-1918) was a farmer in South Carolina. He served as governor of his state from 1890 to 1894 and U. S. Senator from 1895-1918.

Among his papers in this department is a letter from William Christie Benet (Jan. 9, 1894) concerning a memorial to be presented by the state of South Carolina to Congress protesting the extension of the powers of the U.S. courts. A copy of this memorial is also

Tillman, Benjamin Ryan, Jr.

2

included, and the Rare Book Room has a printed copy by Washington Augustus Clark. The protest was occasioned by the court's decision to deny the state the right to collect taxes from bankrupt railroad companies. Further mention of this memorial occurs in the William Christie Benet MSS.

The remaining items are letters concerning Tillman's senatorial campaign against Matthew Calbraith Butler (June 30, 1894), the sale of whiskey, South Carolina politics, and the election of John Gary Evans as governor (May

Tillman, Benjamin Ryan, Jr.

3

31, 1897). Five undated clippings contain headlines referring to an altercation in Darlington between constables and private citizens over restrictions concerning alcoholic beverages.

When these papers were recataloged, the five clippings were transferred from a collection of miscellaneous clippings and two letters were removed to form the William Christie Benet Papers.

Tilton, James.

Papers, 1815.

Wilmington, New Castle Co., Delaware.

Josiah C. Trent Collection in the 1 item.
History of Medicine--MS. Div.

4-8-60

Tilton, James. Papers, 1815. Wilmington, Del.
1 item. Sketch.

James Tilton (1745-1822), physician of "Bellevue," near Wilmington, Del., was head of the Continental hospitals at Princeton and Trenton, N. J., during the Revolutionary War, a delegate in 1783-1785 in the Continental Congress and Surgeon General of the U. S. Army in the War of 1812. Dr. Tilton had his leg amputated on Dec. 7, 1815. His letter of Dec. 6 summons Dr. Edmond G. Perlee to perform the operation. (Dr. Perlee was a major with the 46th Infantry, discharged from the U. S. Army on June

Tilton, James.

2

15, 1815, the same day as Dr. Tilton, Surgeon.
See Heitman, Official Register of Officers of the
U. S. Army.)

Timberlake, Ambrose Cramer

6708-6714^c
6716

Ledgers, 1796-1873

Charlestown, Jefferson Co., W. Va.

11-4-60

6 vols.

Timberlake, Ambrose Cramer

F- 6708

✓

Ledger, 1796-1800

Charlestown, Jefferson Co., W.Va.

192 pp.

Paper

21 x 34 cm.

11-4-60

Timberlake, Ambrose Cramer

L-6709 c

Ledger, 1799-1805

Charlestown, Jefferson Co., W. Va.

44 pp.

Boards

20 x 32 cm.

11-4-60

Timberlake, Ambrose Cramer

F-6710

c

Ledger, 1805-1810

Charlestown, Jefferson Co., W.Va.

422 pp.

Paper

22 x 35 cm.

11-4-60

Timberlake, Ambrose Cramer

L- 6711

c

Ledger, 1806-1807

Charlestown, Jefferson Co., W.Va.

301 pp.

Paper

20 x 31 cm.

11-4-60

Timberlake, Ambrose Cramer

F- 6714

c

Ledger, 1845-1873

Charlestown, Jefferson Co., W.Va.

116 pp.

Boards

16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 40 cm.

11-4-60

Timberlake, Ambrose Cramer

F- 6716 c

Ledger, 1859-1864

Charlestown, Jefferson Co., W. Va.

174 pp.

Boards

16 x 39 cm.

11-4-60

Recon

C

Timberlake, John W.

Letters 1843-1860

Albemarle Co.
Charlottesville, Virginia

Section A

25 pieces

FEB 19 1936

Timberlake, Walker

C

Papers, 1814-1938

Albemarle Co., Va.

12-D	195 items
	6 vols. added, 11-4-60
1-11-60	2 items added, 10-2-62
(See also bound vol. cards)	

Timberlake, John W.
Letters 1843-1860
Charlottesville, Va.

Sketch
25 pieces

John W. Timberlake was a druggist who lived in Charlottesville, Va. His firm was known as John W. Timberlake and Company. These letters are chiefly from business associates and seem of little value.

Timberlake, Walker. Papers, 1814-1938. Albemarle Co., Va.

This collection consists very largely of commercial papers; a few legal documents which include deeds to land in Albemarle, Appomattox, and Nelson counties, and a rather thin sprinkling of personal letters centering around the Timberlake family, and his business associates. It is really only for his descendants, or for people curious about the rural life of central Va. during the middle decades of the nineteenth century, that these papers have anything of interest.

Mr. Timberlake was evidently one of the leading citizens of his community. Just what his chief occupation was is sometimes not very clear. At the close of a letter one of his correspondents asks whether he is still a farmer or a builder of mills, or perhaps both. His active interest in the religious life of the community is at least indicated by the prefixing of the title Reverend before his name after the year 1843, and an occasional reference to his turn to occupy the pulpit.

In his own letters, he makes no reference to

Timberlake, Walker

3

any church denomination, but he presumably was a Methodist. In a letter (May 10, 1843) one of his correspondents, after attending an "annual conference," seems to expect at least tacit approval when he complains of too much emphasis on the matter of immersion, and also an undue stress laid on what they call "Campbellism."

In this entire collection the problem of slavery receives only slight mention. But it is very evident that Timberlake's attitude toward the slaves was of a very high order. In one instance (June 5, 1847) it seems largely due

Timberlake, Walker

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to his kind interest in the colored population and his emphasis on maintaining the sacredness of their family life, that he was asked to perform the marriage ceremony for a colored couple.

On Jan. 17, 1850, Timberlake, with a partner named John Hughes, entered into a contract to build a plank road from the city of Staunton southward to the junction with the James River. Officially the company was entitled the James River and Staunton Plank Road Co. However, they immediately ran into all kinds of difficulties in getting the right of way, in fixing the price

Timberlake, Walker

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for the timber, and in the matter of subletting contracts for doing the ground work, and parts of the superstructure. There is no mention of the project after a period of about six months.

The clippings include a sermon delivered by the Rev. Paul Whitehead on May 10, 1863, which was entitled "Holiness in Time of War."

6 vols. added, 11-4-60. These volumes include: account books, 1849-1880; daybooks, 1850-1868; a railroad book, 1853; and a commonplace book, 1863-1865.

2 items added, 10-2-62, consist of a land deed of 1818 in Fluvanna Co., Va., and a business letter of 1842.

Timberlake, Walker

F- 6682

C

Account Book, 1849-1853

Albemarle Co., Va.

138 pp.

Boards

16 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 40 cm.

11-4-60

Timberlake, Walker

S-6683 O

Daybook, Jan. 1, 1850 - Sept. 16, 1850

Albemarle Co., Va.

16 pp.

Paper

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 cm.

11-4-60

Timberlake, Walker

S-6684

C

Railroad Book, 1853

Albemarle Co., Va.

42 pp.

Calf

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 16 cm.

11-4-60

Timberlake, Walker

M-6685 C

Account Book, 1855-1880

Albemarle, Co., Va.

110 pp.

Boards

16 x 20 cm.

11-4-60

Timberlake, Walker

M-6686 c

Commonplace Book, 1863-1865

Albemarle Co., Va.

22 pp.

Calf

12 x 18 cm.

11-4-60

Timberlake, Walker

F-6687 C

Daybook, 1867-1868

Albemarle Co., Va.

420 pp.

Calf and Boards

23 x 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

11-4-60

Timmons, John Wesley, Sr.

NUCMC

Papers, 1841-1925

Clarksville, Clinton County, Ohio

Cab. 46

93 items

9-18-61

(Entered in the National Union Catalog of
Manuscripts as John Wesley Timmons Papers)

Timmons, John Wesley, Sr. Papers, 1841-1925.
Clarksville, Clinton County, Ohio.

Mostly personal letters relating to John Wesley Timmons, Sr., of Clarksville (formerly Clarksburg), Ohio, and his family.

There are two original poems. Most letters discuss personal affairs, but the best ones, written by U.S. Army officers and soldiers, discuss the Civil War in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Timmon's son, Samuel Pryor Timmons (1842-ca. 1864) was a soldier in the 1st Regiment

Timmons, John Wesley, Sr.

2

of Ohio Infantry Volunteers in Kentucky and Tennessee, and wrote most of the good letters in this collection. On February 17, 1863, he undertakes a detailed account of the Battle of the Stones River (December 31, 1862-January 2, 1863).

Ann C. Timmons writes from Gettysburg, Pennsylvania., on July 23, 1863, about U.S. Army casualties, the 73rd Regiment of Ohio Infantry Volunteers, and the 11th Corps Hospital.

S. P. Timmons writes from Richmond, Vir-

Timmons, John Wesley, Sr. 3
ginia, on December 31, 1863, and January 10,
1864, about his imprisonment and expected
exchange.

His name does not appear on the records of
the Confederate prison in Andersonville,
Georgia, according to a letter of November
25, 1865.

U.S. generals discussed in the Civil War
correspondence include D. C. Buell and A. M.
McCook. Other subjects include U.S. Army
camp life, casualties, prisoners, and sickness.

There is a letter of September 29, 1890, by
the President of Neb. W.C.T.U., Mrs. Mary A.
Hitchcock.

MSS.

x

Tinkham, George Holden.

Papers, 1909-1946.

631 items.

U.S. representative from Mass.

Chiefly clippings and press releases relating to the life of George Holden Tinkham, a lawyer, Republican senator, and big game hunter from Boston, Mass. Tinkham's political career is well represented by the clippings and press releases (1919-1942), which show his position on foreign and domestic affairs, and detail his opposition to the prohibitionists.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession record.

*pj

MSS.

x

Tinkham, George Holden.
Papers, ...

(Card 2)

1. United States. Congress. House--
History--20th century. 2. Legislators
--United States. 3. Prohibition--
United States. 4. United States--
Politics and government--1901-1953. 5.
United States--Foreign relations. 6.
Massachusetts--Politics and government.
7. Genre: Scrapbooks.

NcD

21 SEP 95

33184541

NDHYme

Titcomb, Emerson

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Tobacco Collection

Papers, 19th-20th Centuries

U. S. and Foreign Countries

*

485 items & 3 vols
1 item added, 1-29-82

211 items added, 2-27-84

474 items added, 1-10-84

711 items (Running Total)

1 item added 5/14/96

* See note card 9.

712 items (running total)

8-8-81 SEE SHELF LIST

MSS.

x

Tobacco Collection, 1888-1927 and n.d.
ca. 316 items.

Cigarette and cigar advertising trade cards of Duke Tobacco Co., Lorillard, Liggett and Myers, John Player and Sons, and various other American and British companies; tobacco advertisements by Krueger and Brown of N.Y.; and souvenir tobacco albums published by Allen & Ginter. Cards depict various persons, animals, battle scenes, and photographic views. Includes collections of inserts in the form of flags.

Unprocessed collection. Cataloged from accession record.

*pj

NcD

21 SEP 95

33184569

NDHYme SEE NEXT CRD

MSS.

x

Tobacco Collection, 1888-1927 and n.d.
... (Card 2)

1. Krueger and Brown. 2. Allen and Ginter. 3. Lorillard (P.) and Company.
4. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company.
5. Duke Tobacco Company. 6. American Tobacco Company. 7. John Player and Sons. 8. Cigarette industry--History.
9. Cigarette cards. 10. Cigars. 11. Advertising--Cigarettes. 12. Advertising--Cigars. 13. Tobacco industry--United States--History. 14. Tobacco industry--Great Britain--History. 15. Advertising cards.

NcD

21 SEP 95

33184569

NDHYme

Tobacco Collection, 1888-1890? -- Addition, 7 items
(0.2 lin. ft.)

Shelf location: 90-120

Souvenir tobacco albums published by Allen & Ginter, with color illustrations, which may have been originally produced as advertising cards. Themes include: Our Navy; Birds of the Tropics; World's Beauties; City Flags; Quadrapeds; Fifty Fish from American Waters; and George Washington. Albums were generally given in exchange for coupons packed with cigarettes.

(continued on next card)

Tobacco Collection, 1888-1890? (card 2)

Purchase: 10/9/90

Accessioned: 10/31/90

Acc. No.: 90-120

Tobacco Collection Papers. U. S. and Foreign Countries

The Tobacco Collection contains material related to the cultivation, processing, manufacturing, sale, and use of tobacco. Printed advertising predominates, but the contents also include items that are not paper products. The bulk of the material dates from the later decades of the 19th century and the early 20th century but also earlier and later. The contents are pri-

marily domestic, but foreign items are also included.

The Tobacco Collection is especially notable for its many handsome advertising posters, fine examples of a great age in commercial color printing. Less numerous and considerably more rare, are the cloth items, the silks, blankets, and rugs that were in use in the period around 1912 as both inserts and premiums. The various series of these cloth materials are listed

in Jefferson R. Burdick's The American Card Catalog. Trade cards are present, but it is in the W. Duke Sons & Co. Papers that there is an abundance of insert cards issued not only by the Dukes but also by their competitors. Trade cards were in use at least as early as colonial times. This type of advertising flourished especially during the decades of the later 19th century and early 20th century, and many cards of that period are representative of the fine color printing that was being

applied to advertising. Other forms of advertising in the collection include broadsides, pamphlets, books, leaflets, letters, envelopes, cigar boxes and labels, cans, a plate, wrappers, labels, catalogs, etc.

The two bases for the arrangement of the collection are company of origin and form of the material. A detailed inventory is filed with the collection. The section of the inventory for "Arrangement by Company" contains sheets filed alphabetically by

names of companies. Each sheet has columns for: company, form of material, brand name or other designation, number of items, and location. The section of the inventory for "Arrangement by Form" has sheets with columns for: form, sub-form, brand name or other designation, number of items, and location.

The items in the collection are arranged and listed by names of companies when they are known. If unknown, the material is put

into categories according to its form. Form can be quite varied, and examples are: posters; trade cards; fabric inserts and premiums; trays; broadsides; pamphlets; leaflets; letters, and sheets printed on both sides; booklets; cigar box labels; cigar boxes; labels; cans; etc. Sub-forms are also possible. For example, trade cards may be divided by types such as mechanical, metamorphic, see thru, shape, unusual feature, postal, insert, etc. See the Informa-

tion Folder for aid in defining forms.

Several books available in the Manuscript Department are useful for information about the history and forms of tobacco advertising. The most comprehensive and detailed listing of trade cards is in Jefferson R. Burdick's The American Card Catalog; the Standard Guide on All Collected Cards and Their Values (Franklin Square, N.Y., 1967). For example, there is a section listing all known issues of the Dukes. Burdick's book and the follow-

ing ones are also useful for information on the history and types of trade cards: Cathy McQuary, Collectors Guide to Advertising Cards (Gas City, Ind., 1975); and John M. Kaduck, Advertising Trade Cards (Des Moines, Iowa, 1976). Dorothy Hammond's Advertising Collectibles of Times Past (Des Moines, Iowa, 1974) has a discussion of tobacco advertising in general and also sections on such specific types as cigar store figures, cigar brands and labels, tin tobacco tags, match labels,

trays, insert cards, signs, posters, tin containers, booklets, etc.

1 item added, 1-29-82: Envelope of W. Duke Sons & Company with colored reproduction of of a package of Fatima cigarettes.

Unless the contents change considerably, further additions to the collection will not be described here. They will be added to the inventory and noted here only on the title card in pencil as a running total number of items added.

Toby, Harry G.

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Todd, Alexander

Papers, 1902-1973

Worthing, Sussex, England

18-E

4 items

4-3-73

Todd, Alexander. Papers. Worthing,
Sussex, England

Alexander Todd, a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, practiced for some years at Worthing. Another resident of that town was author William Ernest Henley whose two letters of 1902 and 1903 concern his Irish terrier. An envelope, postmarked April 4-5, 1903, indicates the existence of a third letter. The letter of 1973 is an explanatory note by Todd's daughter, Mrs. John

Todd, Alexander

2

Cleland of Glasgow, sister-in-law of Dean James T. Cleland of Duke Chapel. Her note is addressed to Miss Esther Evans, a subject cataloger in Perkins Library.

Todd, E. Bradford

Papers, 1838-1875

Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pa.

X-D

3 items and 1 vol.

7-5-61

Todd, E. Bradford. Papers, 1838-1875.
Pittsburgh, Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania.

E. Bradford Todd was a Pittsburgh lawyer, and apparently was related to William Bradford, U.S. Attorney General (1794-1795), and James Ross, Senator from Pa. (1794-1803). There is a clipping of 1847 containing an obituary of James Ross, and there is a shorthand account of him (there is another such account tipped to p. 135 of the commonplace book). A letter by the Rev. Dr. Melancthon Williams Jacobus, Sr. is one of condolence. Todd had lost his father.

Todd, E. Bradford

2

The entries in the commonplace book relate to many subjects. The subjects include chemistry, history, religion, politics, medicine, phrenology, the Biddle family, Egypt, etc.

Tolbert, William E.

D. S.

Papers, 1820(1870-1894)1939

Chambersburg, Pa.

X-F

1405 items & 8 vols.

5-11-51

GUIDE

Tolbert, William E. Papers, 1820-1939. Chambers-
burg, Pa. 1405 items & 8 vols. (I)

The letters and business and legal papers in this collection relate to several members of the Tolbert and Huber families of Chambersburg, Pa. The correspondence, however, is predominately that of William E. Tolbert, son of Robert E. Tolbert. The latter was engaged with John Huber in the 1860's and 1870's. By 1879, Huber was out of the picture and the business bore the title, Robert E. Tolbert and Son. This concern continued until the elder Tolbert's death

in 1886. William E. was his executor. The other children, listed in a document relating to the estate of their father were Eliza, Emma and Robert. There are letters in this collection, though, from Maggie P. McCullough and Allie E. Whittlesey, sisters of William Tolbert.

At least during the latter part of the Civil War William E. Tolbert had a desk job. In 1864 he was in Nashville, and by March, 1865, had been transferred to Newbern, N. C., where he was with the Chief Engineer's Office, of U. S.

Tolbert, William E.

3

Military Railroad in the Division of the Miss. He wrote that many refugees had come into the town after Gen. Schofield moved farther into the state. There are a number of letters from Elizabeth Russell, a Methodist missionary in Nagasaki, Japan, to her friend, Emma Tolbert. They run from 1883 to 1922, when Miss Russell was living in Delaware, Ohio. She wrote of the labors of herself and other missionaries, Japanese customs, reforestation in that country, her attitude toward World War I and the Bolshevik revo-

revo

lution, and the large number of Russian refugees in Japan.

There are letters from William Tolbert's brothers-in-laws, Wm. Y. McCullough and Edward S. Whittlesey; John H oberly suggesting improvements for the civil service commission; Bessie L. Whittlesey, a niece; Jacob Z. Rinker and his wife Gerta of Edinburg, Va.; William A. Mason and Wm. H. Derbyshire of Philadelphia; Fannie Galbraith; and letters to and from Mrs. Henry Greenawalt, who boarded Mary E. McCullough

and her father during the last months of the latter's life.

Mm. Y. McCullough died suddenly at his home in Sioux City, Iowa, in 1890. His wife Maggie was left with a son and no money. She moved to Chicago, where her sister Allie lived. Both she and her son were forced to work for low wages.

In addition to the correspondence there are: a copy of the will of Thomas G. McCullough of Chambersburg, Pa., 1848; receipts from John Huber of the Chambersburg Beneficial Society;

Receipts, bills, etc. of John Huber and Robert E. Tolbert, Robert E. Tolbert and Son, William E. Tolbert, and Abraham, Solomon, and William Huber; several wedding invitations; June, 1923 issue of The Pilgrim's Progress, the official organ of the Pilgrim's Mission of India; and a broadside of the Delaware state lottery, 1860.

Tolles, Myron

Papers, 1851-1888

Rock County, Wisconsin

Section A. 39 items and 2 vols.

6-3-61

Recatalogued, 3-5-68

Tolles, Myron. Papers, 1851-1888. Rock
County, Wisconsin

Myron Tolles and his wife Elizabeth were apparently originally from western New York, possibly Chautauqua County where a brother, Samuel Tolles, resided. They moved to Rock County, Wisconsin, where they engaged in farming.

The letters included in this collection are chiefly Tolles family correspondence. Letters of 1853, 1854, and 1872, however, are addressed to Phillip Shriner. The correspondence is

Tolles, Myron

2

mainly personal, but a few subjects are worth noting. Wyoming County and western New York are described in a letter of May 11, 1858. The election of 1864 was discussed on Nov. 8, 1864, and Lincoln's assassination on April 16, 1865. In a printed letter dated May 8, 1863, Benjamin Henry Day notified subscribers that publication of Brother Jonathan, a monthly journal, would be discontinued until the price of paper declined.

Teacher's contracts for the schools of Porter in Rock County are dated May 12, 1851; Nov. 13,

Tolles, Myron

3

1854; and May 7, 1863. Also included are minutes of a special meeting of the electors of this school district held on Jan. 28, 1862 and an annual report of the district for the year 1864.

An insurance certificate of the Royal Templars of Temperance is dated Nov. 8, 1888.

The two volumes are diaries. The earlier volume was kept by a Union soldier in Virginia and West Virginia in 1864. This soldier was perhaps James K. Keeney whose diary of 1872 concerns the routine affairs of his farm in

Tolles, Myron

4

Ohio. Keeney's name appears in the first volume, but it cannot be determined if the diary is his.

Tombeckee Association of French Immigrants
Papers, 1817-1840

Marengo and Greene counties, Ala.

~~Section A~~ Ovsz. Box 35 22 items

AUG 11 '50.

GUIDE

Tombeckee Association of French Immigrants.
Papers, 1817-1840. Marengo and Green cos.
Sketch.

Papers of a proposed French colony on the Tombigee River in Alabama consisting largely of attempts of the Philadelphia owners of the land to sell it in the 1830's. Most of the papers are in French and are letters between the land agent and the owners in Philadelphia.

See Albert B. Moore, History of Alabama,
pp. 78-81; Gaius Whitefield, Jr., "The

Tombeckbee Assn. of French Immigrants 2
French Grant in Alabama" in George Petrie, ed.,
Studies in Southern and Alabama History (Mont-
gomery, 1904).

Tomkins, David

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Tomlin, Carter Braxton

Papers, 1873-1923

Whitney, Dawes Co., Neb., and Hanover Co.,
Va.

18-I

SEE SHELF LIST

158 items

1 item added, 8-16-79

2-24-59

Tomlin, Carter Braxton

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OR
ADDITIONS TO THIS COLLECTION, PLEASE ASK
A STAFF MEMBER TO CONSULT THE ACCESSION
RECORDS.

Tomlin, Carter Braxton. Papers, 1873-1923.
Whitney, Dawes Co., Neb., and Hanover Co., Va.
158 items. Sketch.

Carter Braxton Tomlin, a direct descendant of Carter Braxton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in 1853 in eastern Virginia, where he spent the first half of his life. After managing farms in Hanover Co., Va., he went west in the employment of the McCormicks and other manufactures of farm machinery, making his headquarters in various places in Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming. In the later years and after his retirement he made his home

Tomlin, Carter Braxton.

2

with his brother, Harry B., on an extensive wheat farm near Whitney, Nebr. Almost all of the letters of this collection are those which he wrote to his daughters, Charlotte and Louise, who at various times and places in eastern Virginia, were at least temporarily engaged in school teaching.

Although his letters of the last four years cover the period of the first World War, they show very little interest and change in the life on the eastern slope of the Rockies. He does report a growing shortage of horses on the mar-

Tomlin, Carter Braxton.

3

ket, and indicates his fears that Pres. Wilson will be too lenient in the peace terms. Otherwise, these letters are primarily personal, intimate letters showing the indulgent affection for his daughters, to whom he is regularly with frequent extras, sending liberal checks for their maintenance and occasional items of luxury. With regard to the later effect of the war, or perhaps rather of the peace, on farm life in Nebraska, this collection contains one important letter, written three years after Mr. Tomlin's death, under date of Nov. 28, 1921, by

Tomlin, Carter Braxton.

4

his brother, Harry B., in which he describes the sad plight of western farmers, quoting the prices of corn at 15 cents a bushel, wheat at 50 cents a bushel, and hogs at 5 cents per pound, with no sale for horses at all, and with all this, taxes three times higher than usual.

Included in this collection are also two bound volumes, one an account book for the year 1897, giving almost exclusively items, with prices of purchases and expenditures. The other volume bears the title: "Journal of Farm Life at 'Eocene....'" in which he, with considerable

Tomlin, Carter Braxton

5

local color and broadly human interest, reflects on his daily activities and experiences on the family estate, beginning with Aug. 22, 1873, and closing with Oct. 16, 1874.

1 item added, 8-16-79: Notarized photocopy of a letter written from Columbus, Neb., on Dec. 1, 1897, by Charlotte Harrison Tomlin, later Mrs. Ernest N. Townes. The letter was written when she was four days short of her ninth birthday. She mentions the deep snow, her stitching a feather pillow for an aunt, and activities of other members of her family.

Tomlin, Notley D.

Papers, 1842-1932

Turnersburg, Iredell County, N.C.

Cab. 62

52 items

10-3-40

Recataloged, 6-27-78

Tomlin, Notley D. Papers. Turnersburg,
Iredell County, N.C.

Notley D. Tomlin was one of the founders of the Turnersburg Cotton Mills in Iredell County. He joined with Aaron D. Gage, a physician from New York, and James Wilson of Morganton to begin the factory which was under construction in 1847. Soon Tomlin became sole owner until he sold a one-third interest to Wilfred Turner who had married his niece. In 1856 Turner bought out Tomlin's interest, and the factory and town eventually came to be called Turnersburg.

Tomlin, Notley D.

2

Information about Tomlin and the cotton mill are in Homer M. Keever's Iredell Piedmont County (1976).

The collection consists mostly of letters and legal and financial papers. There are thirteen letters, 1847-1877, of which seven, 1847-1849, concern the construction and equipage of the cotton factory. Two letters are from James W. Wilson at Morganton. Three letters of 1856 are from the Spring Hill Forge about purchases of iron.

Tomlin, Notley D.

3

Most of the legal and financial papers, 1842-1877, date during the 1840's and 1850's. Some of the items concern the factory. Other items relate to the Eagle Mill Co. (another cotton factory in the county), raw and finished cotton prices, sales of slaves, a sawmill, Tomlin's estate, expenses at Concord Female College and Statesville Female Academy, and remuneration due the heirs of a soldier killed in the Mexican War.

The miscellany includes a statement (1850's) on the history of the factory and modern notes about it.

Tomlin, Notley D.

4

The printed material includes a 1932 clipping about Southern textile mill villages.

Tompkins, Charles Brown

D.S.

Papers, 1847-1913

Lewistown, Fulton County, Illinois

XIII-E

208 items

253 items added

8-11-50

10-3-50

1 item added

1-15-71

Tompkins, Charles Brown. Papers, 1847-1913..
Lewistown, Ill. ~~46~~ items. Sketch.

Charles B. Tompkins (1838-1913), Civil War surgeon, was born at Lewistown, Ill. He received his medical diploma from Rush Medical College, Ann Arbor, Michigan in March, 1861. He enlisted in May, 1861, and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the 17th Regiment Illinois Infantry, which he served with until June 25, 1864. In Jan., 1865, he was mustered into the 55th Regiment Illinois Infantry at Savannah,

Tompkins, Charles Brown. Sketch. 2

Ga. He was mustered out of the Army in Aug., 1865 in Arkansas, having seen service at Fort Donaldson, Shiloh, Siege of Vicksburg. He was also with Sherman from Savannah through the Carolinas and took part in the final Grand Review at Washington.

The letters to his fiancée, Mary Gapen, and to her after their marriage in Nov., 1861, go into great detail in their descriptions of camp life, recreation and living conditions, medical and hospital conditions, and of battles.

Tompkins, Charles Brown. Sketch.

3

The collection also contains a copy of the Tompkins genealogy compiled by Dr. C. B. Tompkins in 1903.

Added 10-3-50, a group of letters of Mary (Gapen) Tompkins (1831-1873) who was a school teacher in Rushville, Ill., when she met and became engaged to Charles Brown Tompkins, a medical student at Ann Arbor. In Nov. 1861, after he had joined the Union Army, they were married. She went to Mississippi with him and remained until June, 1862. On her return to Lewiston she opened a girls school which is described in

Tompkins, Charles Brown.

4

detail.

Her letters are full of Anti-Southern feeling and contain information on commodity prices; politics; military news, especially the resistance to the draft act of 1863 and "copper headism"; and life at home. Letters of Oscar Works describe Oberlin College in 1859.

Also included are letters from Mary C. Brown, John Tompkins, Catherine Works, Byron Works, and a group of poems written or copied by members of the Gapen family.

Tomkins, Charles Brown.

5

This additonal sketch of 7-24-62, for the C. B. Tompkins Papers gives his military career with the 17th Illinois Volunteers serving in the Mississippi Valley in the Army of the Tennessee, McClernand's First Division, Third Brigade. His letters portray the difficulties in maintaining hospitals and adequate care of the sick in an army constantly on the move. Some of his travels are by hospital boat on the western rivers. The letters begin with mobilization at Camp Pope, Alton, Illinois, but his regiment under Colonel Leonard Fulton Ross soon moves to Missouri to

Tompkins Charles Brown.

6

confront C. S. A. forces under Generals M. Jeff Thompson and Gideon J. Pillow. Serving with the 17th Illinois at Camp Fremont, Cape Girardeau, Mo., at Frederickstown, Mo., at Fort Holt, Ky., and at Camp Crittenden, Ky., are the 10th Iowa and the 11th Missouri. In Feb.-Mar., 1862, Tompkins writes from Fort Donelson, Tenn., describing the campaign against the fort and the gunboats on the river near Ft. Henry. From Savannah, Tenn., he writes of a depleted regiment. He is at Camp McClernand, Tenn., on March 25, 1862, where the arrival of Gen. Buel is expected.

Tompkins. Charles Brown.

7

Tompkins makes casual references to Generals Grant, Prentiss, Sherman, and Buel, and to the Confederate Army of Tennessee. From Apr. 8 to May 2, 1862, his letters concern the Battle of Shiloh and its aftermath. Constant comment is made on camp life, comrades, and the health of his regiment.

In May, 1862, the 17th moved over muddy roads into Mississippi in the advance on Corinth. Under the command of Generals Henry Halleck, Henry Moses Judah, and L. F. Ross, Tomkins took part in the Stones River Campaign. He writes

of the good opinion of Gen. Halleck held by the Army of the Tennessee. On May 25-27 he gives a description of the people and country around Corinth. Halleck's Army is scattered in June, the 17th Illinois returning to Bethel and Purdy, Tenn. Tompkins refers to Hurlbut's Division, to Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, and to Generals Pope and Wallace. The regiment was in McClernand's command in July-September, 1862, and Tompkins notes its movements that summer. In Sept. 18-22 letters the Union advance under General Rosecrans on the Confederate forces under Gen. Ster-

Tompkins, Charles Brown.

9

ling Price is described; the brief account of the Battle at Iuka, Mississippi, is good. Tompkins frequently refers to the Division of Gen. Stephen Augustus Hurlbut..

By Sept. 27 he is placed in charge of the hospital at Bolivar, Tenn. Rumors of fighting with Confederates under Generals Van Dorn, Pillow, Price, and Villepique continue. Tompkins spent the autumn of 1862 at the hospital in Dunlap Springs, Jackson, Tenn., from where he writes of Gen. James Birdseye McPherson and the 28th, 103rd, and 111th Illinois Regiments.

With January, 1863, the Tompkins letters concern the Vicksburg campaign. The 17th Illinois is at Memphis awaiting orders to embark on the Mississippi. It is listed as serving in the XVII Corps of General James Birdseye McPherson, the 3rd Division of General John A. Logan, and the 3rd Brigade of General John D. Stevenson. These letters concern in detail Grant's campaign for Vicksburg. They are the center of the collection. As Tompkins writes on Jan. 9, 1862, Grant is "on the way."

By Jan. 24, the regiment is at the mouth of

Tompkins, Charles Brown.

11

the Yazoo River where a canal is being dug with the aid of the 55th Illinois. The Division hospital ship, the Lady Jackson, is a receiving station, reshipping the sick to Memphis. At this time Tompkins is serving under Gen. John McArthur. He reports guerilla activity in Mississippi. The high water in the Mississippi River enables the ram, Queen of the West, to run the blockade. There are many sick reported in the division.

On Feb. 10, 1862, the 17th Illinois moves down river to Lake Providence. McPherson's XIII

Tompkins, Charles Brown.

12

Corps marches south through the swamps to reach Lake Providence. Guerilla activity increases; the 17th Illinois, the 11th Illinois, and the 1st Kansas skirmish briskly. Tompkins gives a good description of the river, the plantations, and the country around Lake Providence. Comment on Union generals includes an expression of lack of confidence in Grant and Halleck. The canal (at Lake Providence ?) is called a failure because soldiers will not work at it. The contraband negroes do work well; the soldiers throw mud at them.

Life in the town of Lake Providence under Union occupation brings much comment. Troop movements continue through February, 1862. On March 9, the Yazoo Pass route around Vicksburg is described. By Mar. 12, General McPherson orders the levee cut to let the Mississippi River into the new canal and thence into Lake Providence. This canal is large enough to accommodate a Mississippi steamer. Flood waters rise in the town of Lake Providence, which is divided by the canal. The current is very swift. Tompkins expresses the opinion the Army will not use

Tompkins, Charles Brown.

14

this Lake Providence route around Vicksburg. Much reference is made to troop movements of McArthur and Logan's divisions.

On Apr. 2, 1863, Tompkins is again in Memphis, Tenn., commenting on the movement of Sherman's army. He writes of the 28th Illinois Volunteers and the officers of the regiment. By April 23 he is back at Lake Providence post hospital, mentioning the 17th Illinois, the 3rd Brigade, and Logan's Division. Two regiments of Negro troops are being formed. By April 26, he is at the large convalescent hospital at Milli-

ken's Bend, where he writes a description of headquarters. The troops are beginning to move on Carthage. By May 6, Tompkins marches with the 17th Illinois through Louisiana, describing the depredations of the Union troops on the beautiful plantations. The army crosses the Mississippi at Hard Times, and goes on to Grand Gulf. Here the 17th Illinois is placed in Logan's Division under Major Frank F. Petes [Peats]. All Sherman's Army are across the Mississippi River by May 7. Sherman is burning much of the countryside.. Negro troops are

receiving the same pay as white soldiers. The 17th fights its way up the "Big Black" River with the 56th Illinois to the rear of Vicksburg. Here its place is on the right of General John P. Stephenson's Brigade. Tompkins gives a summary of the campaign from Grand Gulf to the Vicksburg lines on May 26, 1863. The siege is on. He has been in the Union Army two years and is twenty-three years of age (born May 27, 1840). His letters are graphic on the continuing siege, the canonading, and life in the rifle pits. On June 8, 1863, he reports fraternization between

Tompkins, Charles Brown.

17

the lines. According to deserters, General Pemberton makes an unsuccessful attempt to persuade the C. S. A. troops to cut their way out of Vicksburg (June 14, 1863).

By June 17, Tompkins has the rank of major, and hopes to become Surgeon of the 17th Illinois. He gives a vivid account of the explosion of the first mine at Vicksburg on June 27, noting the effective use of hand grenades in the resulting fight against the Louisiana redan.

Tompkins describes Vicksburg after its surrender, and spends the rest of the year there

Tompkins, Charles Brown.

18

on hospital duty. Mike Gapen, the brother of Mrs. Tompkins, is a Union soldier who is killed near Jackson. Tompkins tries to settle his affairs. From Aug. 21 to Sept. 3, 1863, Stephenson's Division goes on an expedition to Monroe, Louisiana.

A break in the letters from October, 1863, to May, 1864, indicates probably that Mrs. Tompkins was with her husband. By May 21, 1864, Tompkins returns to Vicksburg from Illinois. The 17th Illinois had gone home at the end of its three-year enlistment. Part of the regiment

returns, and the letters show a period of uncertainty when it is being reorganized.

Another lapse of the correspondence comes from June to Dec., 1864. On Dec. 7, Tompkins was mustered in for three-years service at New York. (Evidently Sherman did not take his hospitals with him on his march through Georgia; more probably Tompkins was out of the Army in these months.) A dinner to Admiral Farragut and Captain Winslow at which Wm. Cullen Bryant speaks is described.

Tompkins sails to rejoin the army at Savannah

Tompkins, Charles Brown.

20

in Jan., 1865, as Surgeon of the 55 Ill. Vols., Hagen's 2nd Division, in the XV Army Corps under General John Logan.

He describes the 103rd Illinois of the 1st Division, XV Army Corps, under Col. Wright on Jan. 3, 1865. Gen. Hazen who led the charge on Ft. McAlister, is portrayed on Jan. 11. The division marches through the Georgia forests to Thunderbolt and on to Beaufort, S. C., where the order is to go after Hardee's Confederate Corps. The fighting 17th Illinois is nearby. By February Tompkins has marched to Pocotaligo, the Fed-

eral Army burning houses and fences. On the way to Hickory Hill and Duck Branch, Tompkins picks up a library of fine volumes rescued from a burning mansion. The 55th Illinois arrives in Fayetteville, N. C., on Mar. 12, 1865, with scarcely any Confederate opposition.

On Mar. 22, 1865, Tompkins' letter contains information concerning his Civil War diary. He also describes the action of Mar. 19-21, 1865, in what is known as the Battle of Bentonville, giving the position and movements of the U. S. XIV, XV, and XX Army Corps. A number of letters

from Goldsboro and Raleigh conclude Surgeon Tompkins' active military career. On Apr. 2, 1865, he notes punishment of U. S. Soldiers for crimes against Southern women. The Army is full of rumors about the fall of Richmond, the possibility of more battles, and Joseph E. Johnston's movements. On Apr. 17 he describes the town of Raleigh and states that Sherman and his staff have gone out to the front. Grant and Meade arrive in Raleigh by April 26, when Tompkins gives an account of the negotiations for surrender between Sherman and Johnston. His letters in May de-

Tompkins, Charles Brown.

23

scribe the long march to Washington. The "darkies" were celebrating in Louisburg, N. C., and Tompkins found Warrenton, N. C., the "handsomest place" seen in the South. There are brief notes on Washington, D. C., before Tompkins departs for Louisville, Ky., and Little Rock, Ark.

Mrs. Tompkins (Mollie), to whom the Surgeon wrote so faithfully, died in 1873, as the last letter attests.

1 item added, 1-15-71: Xerox copy of the

Tompkins, Charles Brown

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obituary of Dr. Tompkins that appeared in The
Democrat of Lewistown on Sept. 24, 1913.

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

NUCMC

1

Papers, 1774-1976

Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

11-F, 6692-6698, 4038,
4040-4046, 4048-4052

835 items & 7 vols.
4768 items & 20 vols.
added, 3-1-74

Recataloged, 3-1-74

798 items and 4 vols.
added, 2-25-75

(See also bound vol. cards)

SEE SHELF LIST

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus. Papers. Charlotte,
Mecklenburg Co., North Carolina

Daniel Augustus Tompkins (1851-1914) was a significant figure in the industrial history of North Carolina during his career there from 1883 to 1914. He was particularly identified with machinery, cotton textile mills, and cottonseed oil milling. His influence was also registered through the Charlotte Observer that he owned and developed. His books and pamphlets were primarily devoted to the cotton textile

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

2

and cottonseed oil industries and foreign commerce, but he also wrote about Mecklenburg County, hospitals, the merchant marine, currency, home acquiring and industrial insurance for working people, labor, roads, water power on the Catawba River, the tariff, and the South. He was a businessman whose interests and actions extended beyond his companies to the growth and welfare of his community, state, region, and country.

Tompkins is especially interesting because

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

3

he was a Southerner by birth and early education who also was educated and trained in industry in the North. He came from a prominent family of Edgefield, South Carolina, and was educated in that state, attending South Carolina College. He had a bent for mechanics, and he developed that interest at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, from which he graduated in 1873. During 1874-1881 he worked as a machinist and draftsman at the Bethlehem Iron Works in Pennsylvania. After a

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

4

short employment with a glass manufacturer in Missouri, he came to Charlotte, North Carolina, in 1883 as the agent for the sale of Westinghouse steam engines. He remained in Charlotte for the rest of his life.

Biographical information may be found in George Tayloe Winston, A Builder of the New South Being the Story of the Life Work of Daniel Augustus Tompkins (New York, 1920); John R. Tompkins, Family Notes (n.p., n.d.); Howard Bunyan Clay, "Daniel Augustus Tompkins: An

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

5

American Bourbon," (Ph.D. Thesis, U. N. C., 1950); and Samuel A. Ashe, Biographical History of North Carolina (Greensboro, N. C., 1905-1917), I, 465-470, & VIII, 342-343. A copy of Family Notes is filed among the volumes.

This collection primarily concerns Tompkins' early career during 1874-1884, the last few years of his life, and the settlement of his estate. The estate papers contain considerable information about companies that he owned or in which he was an investor. Such companies were

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

6

the Charlotte Observer, the Observer Printing House, the Greenville News (S. C.), Atherton Mills, High Shoals Mills, the Troy Oil Mill, the D. A. Tompkins Co., the Switzerland Co., the Charlotte Sanatorium, and other textile mills, banks, etc. Papers after 1920 are those of Sterling Graydon, nephew of Tompkins and an executor of his estate.

The collection is divided into the following categories: correspondence, legal papers, legal and financial papers (of various

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

7

companies), financial papers, miscellany, printed material, clippings, pictures, and volumes.

Tompkins' birthdate has been reported both as Oct. 12, 1851, and Oct. 12, 1852. According to family letters the correct date was 1851 (letters of Aug. 19, 20, 26, 27, 30, 1915).

Miss Harriet Brigham of Brooklyn, New York, was a close friend and fiancée of Tompkins, and their extensive correspondence of 1874-1884 is valuable for information both on his personal

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

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life and his early professional career. Both sides of the correspondence are represented. Tompkins remarked on Sept. 29, 1874, that he would return the letters of Miss Brigham and her mother for their disposition, and he also explained his destruction of his own family correspondence. After her death the letters were given to Tompkins.

During 1874-1881 Tompkins was employed as a machinist at the Bethlehem Iron Works in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Although his letters

were primarily personal, Tompkins often wrote about his work and colleagues, the company, and occasionally economic conditions related to it. Among the latter were strikes in 1875 and 1877 that affected the company indirectly. His remarks usually concerned the manufacture of iron, but there are a few references to steel production by 1875 or 1876. His work was under the direction of John Fritz, the noted mechanical engineer about whom there are many comments.

The letters are also interesting for what

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they reveal of life in Bethlehem. He lived in boardinghouses. His social and cultural activities occasionally involved the local educational institutions. Lehigh University is located there, and he knew one of its presidents, Dr. Henry Coppee, who, along with his family, was commented upon. Tompkins was elected to a local office, but there are only a few references to local politics. National elections received more notice. He was a principal organizer of a savings and loan association for

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which there are numerous references, mostly in 1880. Tompkins' Ledger, 1881-1886, includes accounts (pp. 2-39) for public committees in Bethlehem in 1881: fire, street, lock-up, lamp, health, police, ordinance, finance, and market.

Negotiations began as early as Nov., 1882, between Tompkins and the Westinghouse Machine Company, and he became their engineer and sales agent at Charlotte, N. C. The products were steam engines. There are numerous references, 1882-1884, to this work that involved mostly

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the Carolinas, but also Georgia. Among the volumes is Tompkins' Ledger, 1881-1886, that includes his accounts of 1883-1884 for the selling of the steam engines. In 1884 Tompkins, Westinghouse, and Robert Morrison Miller of Charlotte were negotiating a combined enterprise. The correspondence ends before their collaboration is developed. However, these letters mark the beginning of Tompkins' association with Robert Morrison Miller, Sr., and Robert Morrison Miller, Jr., who formed the D. A. Tompkins Co.

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in 1886 and later developed textile mills. These men were important in the industrial development of the state.

Before Tompkins left Bethlehem, he considered several business propositions. One of them came from Senator Preston B. Plumb of Kansas who wanted to establish a machine shop and foundry at Emporia (Jan. - Aug., 1881). Birmingham, Alabama, was another possibility, one that involved industrialist Robert Heysham Sayre whose son knew Tompkins at Bethlehem (July, 1880 -

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June, 1881). One or more offers from Missouri were barely mentioned. Between employment at Bethlehem and Charlotte, he worked at the Crystal Plate-Glass Company at Crystal City, Missouri, from which there is a statement of his income and expenses on June 30, 1882.

Alvin Hart, a mercantile dealer in Edgefield, S. C., was a friend and business associate who was noted occasionally. There are a few references to elections, politics, and economic and social conditions in South Carolina in the

correspondence with Miss Brigham.

Harriet Brigham was a Northerner, and Tompkins, although a South Carolinian, had studied and worked in the North. Thus, their views of the South are somewhat outside the ordinary, and they appear in general observations about the South as well as in comments about political events (usually presidential elections or politics in South Carolina) or about places they visited. Tompkins traveled after he became agent for Westinghouse in 1883. Miss Brigham

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stayed in Monticello, Florida, for several months in 1881 in a vain effort to recover her health. She apparently died of tuberculosis in about 1884.

Harriet Brigham was a woman of cultivated tastes. She sang, attended concerts and art exhibitions, taught school, studied French, etc. Two of her friends were artists - Fidelia Bridges and Oliver Ingraham Lay. Miss Bridges and members of her family were mentioned frequently. Lay and his family were also known

intimately. The exchange of letters between Miss Brigham and Tompkins is interesting for the social attitudes exhibited in their long courtship.

The correspondence with Harriet Brigham ended in 1884, and there are only a small number of letters during the remainder of the 1880's and the 1890's. For the period from 1900 until Tompkins' death in 1914, there are three folders of correspondence. The papers from those years may be in the large Tompkins Collection that is

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in the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

The papers are extensive during 1915-1921. They represent the activities of the executors of Tompkins' considerable estate. They were: his brother, Arthur S. Tompkins, a lawyer in Edgefield, S. C.; a sister, Grace H. (Tompkins) Ennett; nephew Sterling Graydon; and Anna L. Twelvetrees who was private secretary to D. A. Tompkins for over thirty years (letter of Oct. 5, 1914). Miss Twelvetrees was bookkeeper and

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secretary. She and Sterling Graydon were in Charlotte and were the managers of the estate, Graydon taking a principal role in decision making (Sept. 27, 1915; Aug. 9, 1919). This arrangement continued until Miss Twelvetree's illness and death in 1918. The outgoing correspondence is primarily that of Anna Twelvetrees and Sterling Graydon. They were constantly consulting Arthur S. Tompkins from whom there are many letters.

These papers are valuable for information

about the operations and financial condition of the businesses that Tompkins owned or in which he was an investor. The executors gradually sold the stock and property, and these activities are the principal topics of the correspondence. The financial condition of the businesses was an important factor determining the value of their stock and the selling price that the estate could receive. Therefore, the executors accumulated information about the companies, including both financial reports and letters from their executives.

Tompkins owned a majority interest in the Charlotte Observer. Although he generally left the management of the newspaper to others, he had strong views on the character of its contribution to the community. He did not want a partisan political paper so typical of the South, but rather one of a more elevated nature that reported not only news and political comment but also matters of social and economic interest. He deplored sensationalism. His original partner was Joseph Pearson Caldwell who ran the

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Observer until his illness and death in 1911. The next editor was James Calvin Hemphill who held office only during 1911-1912, because his policies became abhorrent to Tompkins. Their dispute also involved Ambrose Elliott Gonzales. Although correspondence is scant before 1915, there are some fine letters and memoranda, 1909-1913, about this dispute and Tompkins' editorial policy. After Caldwell, George Stephens and Word Harris Wood, prominent Charlotte businessmen, became partners and minority stockholders,

and upon Tompkins' death they assumed majority control (499 shares to 491 for the estate; letter of Dec. 8, 1915). The executors finally sold their interest to Stephens and Wood in 1916, their delicate negotiations resulting in considerable correspondence during 1915-1916. Scattered references in the letters date as late as 1932, and others may be found in the legal papers. As in the case of any of Tompkins' business interests, some figures may be obtained from the account books and financial

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papers. His books and pamphlets were usually on economic subjects, especially cotton, but his writings often appeared as editorials in the Observer (May 8, 1919).

The Observer Printing House, printers and blank book manufacturers, should be distinguished from the newspaper. It was a separate enterprise, although it rented space from the Observer, and the latter's owners also held stock in the Printing House. The estate sold its stock to printer Banks Cates who thus

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acquired a majority interest. There are numerous references to the firm in 1915-1916 and some others in 1917-1919. The legal and financial papers include a folder of material for 1910-1916.

Tompkins also owned stock in the Greenville News of South Carolina for which there are valuable references during 1906-1918. He became a director in 1906.

Tompkins was one of the founders of Atherton Mills, cotton spinners of Charlotte. The

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company was incorporated in 1892 by Tompkins, Robert Morrison Miller, Jr., and Ellison Adger Smyth. Tompkins was president. Sterling Graydon eventually was superintendent and became president after his uncle's death. In 1919 the firm had assets of almost \$450,000. In that year the estate sold the mill to John Rankin and S. M. Robinson, the transaction also involving Charlotte businessman David Clark. Information about Atherton Mills is extensive both in the correspondence of 1907-1920,

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especially 1916-1919, and in special folders of legal and financial papers in which there are many financial reports, 1898-1919, and also a copy of the Articles of Agreement and By-Laws (1898). Atherton Mills was a pioneer in fine cotton spinning in the South (40's and under twisted and plied yarns); see Samuel A. Ashe, Biographical History of North Carolina, VIII, 343.

Atherton Mills held part of the stock of the High Shoals Company, a cotton mill in Gaston

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County of which Tompkins was also a founder and president. The company's assets were valued at \$847,000 in 1919. Early the next year the executors sold their interest to Messrs. Armstrong & Myers. On March 26, 1913, Tompkins discussed the history of this mill. There are extensive references to the mill in the correspondence, 1913-1920, especially 1916-1920, and the legal and financial papers include folders of financial reports of 1901-1919 as well as some related communications. The miscellany

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contains a short undated history of the High Shoals community. Sterling Graydon was a director of the company, and Henry Herman Westinghouse was a vice president. In this connection there are references and a few letters to Westinghouse during 1915-1920. See note over.

Investments in other textile mills in the two Carolinas are represented by references in the correspondence, legal papers, financial papers, printed material, and account books. The most numerous references are to the Parker Cotton

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Mills Co. (1913-1919) of South Carolina and to two related firms, Victor-Monaghan Mills (1913-1919) and Hampton Cotton Mills (1913-1916), especially the former. Letters and printed financial statements are also available for Issaqueena Mills (1913-1920) of Central, S. C. There are a few references to the Graniteville Manufacturing Co. and to the Edgefield Manufacturing Co., also in S. C. For North Carolina the Aileen Mills of Biscoe provided some useful material during 1920-1930. There are a few

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references to Chadwick-Hoskins Co., of Charlotte and to the Mecklenburg Manufacturing Co. In 1919 the Jenckes Spinning Co. of Pawtucket, R. I., was interested in purchasing mill property from the estate.

Tompkins encouraged the development of the cottonseed oil industry. Through the D. A. Tompkins Co. he owned the Troy Oil Mill at Troy, S. C. It ceased operations about 1915 (letter of Feb. 13, 1917), and the executors sold it in 1917 to a Capt. Evans of Greenwood,

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S. C. Correspondence of 1915-1919, especially 1916-Jan., 1918, concerns the mill. The legal and financial papers include a folder (1906-1917) of financial records and the stock subscriptions document of 1906. Account books are a general ledger (1905-1917), a ledger (1914-1916), and a cashbook (1914-1917).

The D. A. Tompkins Co. of Charlotte was formed in 1886 and operated until 1907 when its machinery business was sold to the American Machine and Manufacturing Co. of Greenville, S.C.

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Its letterhead of Sept. 22, 1898, describes it as a manufacturing, engineering, and contracting business with machine and roller covering shops. The firm dealt in cottonseed oil mills, acid phosphate works, sulphuric acid chambers, steam power plants (stock certificates picture Westinghouse engines), cotton gins, electric light and power plants, cotton factories, and sprinklers and fire protection. After 1907 the firm was merely a holding company for assets not sold, such as the Troy Oil Mill (letter of

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Feb. 13, 1917). Account books were maintained until 1917 when the business was formally dissolved. The correspondence includes scattered references, 1905-1919. The legal and financial papers contain one folder (1893-1917) of financial statements, minutes, and stock certificates. Volumes are the Minutes(1906-1916), Ledger(1907-1917), Cashbook(1907-1917), and Checkbook(1913-1917).

In 1910 Charlotte businessman Heriot Clarkson founded the mountain resort town of Little

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Switzerland in McDowell County, and Tompkins was one of the original stockholders in the Switzerland Company. Correspondence of 1915-1919 concerns this enterprise and also Clarkson (1915-1918). A folder (1909-1918) in the legal and financial papers contains reports and financial statements. The executors sold their stock to Clarkson late in 1918.

The Charlotte Sanatorium was a general hospital. Tompkins owned stock in the company and was its president. The certificate of in-

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corporation was amended in 1915, so that the property was owned by the Palisade Realty Co., that then leased it to the Charlotte Sanatorium. The executors were often critical of the manner in which the doctors managed the hospital's business affairs. The stock was sold in October, 1919. There are numerous references in the correspondence of 1911-1919, especially 1915-1919. The legal and financial papers include two folders (1908-1919) of minutes and financial statements. A pamphlet of 1908 in the

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printed material describes the hospital. There are also a few references to the Presbyterian Hospital at Charlotte.

Investments in banks in the Carolinas are also reflected in the correspondence, financial papers, and printed material. The National Bank of Sumter (S. C.) was shaken by a teller's embezzlement (1914-1917). There are some letters and financial statements for the American Trust Company of Charlotte (1918-1953). A few other small banks were also noted, and

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general banking conditions were sometimes commented upon.

The Johnson Publishing Co. of Richmond, Virginia, has a number of references in 1920-1926, especially during 1920-1921 when there was a reorganization.

The executors engaged George Tayloe Winston to write Tompkins' biography which appeared as A Builder of the New South Being the Story of the Life Work of Daniel Augustus Tompkins (New York, 1920). Correspondence about Winston

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and the biography is extensive during 1915-1922, especially 1915-1920, and some personal information about Winston is included. Doubleday, Page & Co. published the book (1919-1922). Miss Twelvetrees made excerpts from Tompkins' correspondence with Harriet Brigham, because she felt it was too personal for Winston to see (Jan. 10, 1917). These excerpts are filed together in a folder (1874-1884).

Portraits of Tompkins were painted by Paul Menzel and Eliza Mims (1915-1916).

Tompkins operated as publisher for his own writings as can be seen from his letterhead of Sept. 29, 1915. The financial papers and account books record this activity. Miss Twelvrees tried to keep copies of all of his writings, but some escaped her during three years that he lived in the mountains, probably the last three years of his life (July 2, 1915).

Tompkins bequeathed some money to the town of Edgefield for its library and for the installation of practical training in the public

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schools. His executors had some problems with both institutions, but especially with persuading the officials to put manual training and home economics in the curriculum (1920-1921).

The family had trouble insuring its property in South Carolina in 1916-1917, because legislation had caused some insurors to leave the state.

By 1921 the major properties of the estate had been sold, but some matters lingered on

for years. The financial papers include one folder (1914-1958) for the estate. The account books for the estate include the Journal (1914-1926), Cashbooks (1914-1926), and Trial Balances (1913-1918).

The volumes also include two personal account books of Tompkins: Journal, 1910-1914, and Cashbook, 1913-1914.

After 1921 correspondence continues until 1973, but only one year (1932) has many letters. These papers are those of Sterling Graydon and

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his wife, and they concern family affairs, his conservative economic and political views, economic conditions, and estate matters.

Graydon owned the Angus Brick Co., manufacturers of common and face brick, at Ninety Six, S. C., from about 1930 until 1945. This business is represented by ledgers (1930-1945), cash journals (1934-1945), scattered letters (1921-1946), legal papers (1930-1946), and financial papers (1945 & n. d.). Graydon also operated the Carolina Specialty Co., a middleman between

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textile mills and equipment manufacturers, but there is not much significant information about it. Graydon died in 1974, and his obituary is filed among the clippings.

798 items and 4 vols. added, 2-25-75. Most of the correspondence dates during the 1950's and 1960's, but there are scattered items during the 19th century, 1900-1949, and the early 1970's. Some papers add to the material for Daniel A. Tompkins, but the bulk of it concerns his nephew, Sterling Graydon, and the latter's wife, Nell (Saunders) Graydon. There are many letters

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and statements about the Graydon's stock investments, especially in the 1950's. Sterling Graydon's conservative social and political views are evident, the period of the election of 1964 providing numerous examples. They had beach property at Edisto Island, lived on it part of the time, and discussed some of the problems there. Beginning in the 1950's Nell Graydon wrote a number of historical works on South Carolina subjects, and there is scattered comment or information about them. She was also

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chairman of the Cokesbury Historical Commission, and material about the campaign to preserve that town begins in 1967.

Volumes include notes of 1906-1907 about gas engines and Tompkins' Notes and Bills Receivable and Payable, 1889-1918.

Pictures include engravings of Queen Charlotte copyrighted by Tompkins in 1901 and a copy of a drawing of J. W. Frazier's unusual residence at Fraziersville in Abbeville Co., S. C.

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

Angus Brick Company

ff-4049

Cash Journal, 1934-1938

Ninety Six, South Carolina

3-1-74

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

Angus Brick Company

PP- 4050

Cash Journal, 1938-1941

Ninety Six, South Carolina

3-1-74

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

Angus Brick Company

ff-4051

Cash Journal, 1941-1945

Ninety Six, South Carolina

3-1-74

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

Angus Brick Company

M-4046

Ledger, 1930-1942

Ninety Six, South Carolina

3-1-74

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

Angus Brick Company

M-4048

Ledger, 1930-1945

Ninety Six, South Carolina

3-1-74

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

F- 4038

Journal, 1910-1914

Charlotte, North Carolina

3-1-74

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

Tompkins, D. A., Company

F- 4040

Cashbook, 1907-1917

Charlotte, North Carolina

3-1-74

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

Estate of Daniel Augustus Tompkins

f- 4041

Trial Balances, 1913-1918

Charlotte, North Carolina

3-1-74

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

Estate of Daniel Augustus Tompkins F-4042

Journal, 1914-1926

Charlotte, North Carolina

3-1-74

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

Estate of Daniel Augustus Tompkins F- 4043

Cashbook, 1914-1919

Charlotte, North Carolina

3-1-74

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

Estate of Daniel Augustus Tompkins f- 4044

Cashbook, 1919-1926

Charlotte, North Carolina

3-1-74

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

Graydon, Sterling

F- 4045

Cash Journal, 1930-1948

Greenwood, South Carolina

3-1-74

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

F- 4052

Graydon, Clint T.

Ledger, 1930-1935
(Primarily 1930-1933)

2-25-75

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

Troy Oil Mill Company

F- 6692

General Ledger, 1905-1917

Troy, South Carolina

11-13-61

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

Tompkins, D. A., Company

M-6693

Minute Book, 1906-1916

Charlotte, North Carolina

11-13-61

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

F- 6694

Ledger, 1907-1914

Charlotte, North Carolina

11-13-61

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

Tompkins, D. A., Company

F- 6695

Ledger, 1907-1917

Charlotte, North Carolina

11-13-61

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

F- 6696

Cashbook, 1913-1914

Charlotte, North Carolina

11-13-61

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

Troy Oil Mill Company

F- 6697

Ledger, 1914-1916

Troy, South Carolina

11-13-61

Tompkins, Daniel Augustus

Troy Oil Mill Company

ff- 6698

Cashbook, 1914-1917

Troy, South Carolina

11-13-61

Recon

C

Tompkins, Joseph M.

Papers. n.d.

n.p.

Section A

3 items

GUIDE

JUL 27 1944

Tompkins, Joseph M.
n.p.

Papers.
3 items

n.d.
Sketch

Two bits of apparently original verse addressed to Joseph M. Tompkins by feminine admirers.

One other item is concerned with prices for board and laundry.

GUIDE

JUL 27 1944

MSS.

x

Tompson, A.

Letter, 1839 Dec. 14.

1 item.

Unemployed teacher writing from
Columbus, Ga.

In this letter dated Dec. 14, 1839,
A. Thompson wrote to his brother Joshua
in Edgefield, S.C. regarding the
organization of the Alabama
legislature; his lawyer Benjamin F.
Porter and a lawsuit against Foster's
Settlement; and advertisements for
teaching positions in Alabama and
Georgia.

MSS.

x

Tompson, A.
Letter, ...

(Card 2)

1. Porter, Benjamin F. (Benjamin Faneuil), 1808-1868. 2. Tompson, Johua M. 3. Alabama. Legislature--History--19th century. 4. Teachers--Alabama--History--19th century. 5. Teachers--Georgia--History--19th century. 6. Alabama--Politics and government--To 1865.

NcD

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